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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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5 March 1986

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS ON LISSR'S TIES WITH HUNGARY, POLAND, GDR

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by P. Grishkyavichus, First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, Vilnius: "The Life-giving Force of Brotherhood"]

[Text] Our republic's ties with the workers of three countries of the socialist commonwealth--Poland, East Germany and Hungary--have been developing for more than two decades. Rooted in the noble desire to learn better and more about how our friends live and work, these ties have today become a vital necessity and are mutually enriching all aspects of party work, production activity and social and cultural life.

Businesslike contacts between local party organs are the foundation of our close collaboration with the workers of fraternal Poland, East Germany and Hungary. The party leadership is constantly exchanging experience in economic and cultural development and information and study of party organizational practice and ideological work are being mutually shared. In a word, the achievements and experiences of our friends are being made available to the communists of Soviet Lithuania. We, in turn, are gladly sharing our party organization's new forms and methods of work with our partners.

During the last two years we have increased exchanges of party delegations with the Bialystok, Lomza and Suwalki voivodships in Poland. Our Polish comrades emphasize that every meeting with Soviet communists and the study and creative application of CPSU experiences in organizational and ideological work are of important significance to them.

What interests our Polish friends? In the course of friendly meetings, working contacts and many conversations, we have seen that they would like to study more closely the activities of our party leadership in economic and social and cultural development and in organizing the training of party and government activists, as well as efforts to raise the vanguard role of the party organization, party management of socialist competition and, in the area of ideological activity, organization of the international upbringing of young people, the introduction of new socialist usages into everyday life, and so on. Together with our Polish comrades, we are resolutely seeking effective ways and methods by which they can master and introduce the experience which interests them.

This purpose has been well served by seminars with party workers from all three voivodships which have been held in the republic. Speakers at these seminars have included secretaries of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, other responsible party workers from the apparatus of the Central Committee and from the rayon level, and also the first secretaries of the voivodship committees of the PZPR [Polish United Peoples Party] and other Polish comrades. There has been a wide-ranging dialog on increasing the role of the Party in socialist society and on the forms and methods of work of primary party organizations in labor collectives.

Close contacts are being developed between the activists of the trade unions established in Poland and their colleagues in Soviet Lithuania. Seventy-five trade union activists from fraternal voivodships have visited the republic. At enterprises and in organizations in the cities of Vilnius, Kaunas and of Druskininkay and Shalchininkskiy Rayon, they have studied how trade unions work to organize socialist competition for high quality of labor, to protect the rights and interests of working people and to organize their rest and medical treatment.

A trip by a group of our party workers to the Hajdu-Bihar District (oblast) in Hungary was extremely valuable in the sense of studying party work experience. In HWSP committees in the city of Debrecen and in other cities and regions of the district, we were able to familiarize ourselves thoroughly with our Hungarian friends' experience in increasing the effectiveness of production and improving the quality of output and in strengthening labor discipline. In turn, our comrades familiarized their colleagues, the party workers of the district, with the work of the CPSU in selecting and training personnel and with methods of planning the work of party organizations. In the realm of ideological work, our Hungarian friends were interested in ways of organizing international training in collectives, which representatives of our republic described in detail.

We well recognize that the exchange of experience in party organizational and ideological work will be more effective and more fruitful to the extent that it is reinforced by working contacts in the economic area and that it facilitates the solution of problems which lie in the mainstream of the economic strategy of the CPSU and fraternal parties of the CEMA countries--problems of intensifying and improving the effectiveness of the national economy through all-around acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The expanded program of fraternal collaboration in accelerating scientific and technical progress in the fields of machine building and chemistry, the agro-industrial complex and other areas, which was established at the economic summit conference of the CEMA countries in the summer of last year, is also aimed at the realization of these tasks.

In the Lithuanian SSR, we have recently accumulated a good deal of experience in such collaboration. The goal which we have set for ourselves here is, jointly with our friends, to achieve high production effectiveness, increased labor productivity, substantial savings in energy resources and wider introduction of advanced experience in organizing and managing production. Thus,

in the Erfurt Region (okrug) of East Germany, we have thoroughly studied the experience of the regional party organization in the areas of specializing and concentrating agricultural production, inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration. The proposals and conclusions of our working group have been examined in the LiSSR Council of Ministers and have been recommended for introduction into economic practice.

The collectives of the Vilnyusstroy trust and the Erfurt Construction and Installation Combine are cooperating effectively with one another. The most fruitful form of such cooperation consists of exchanges of groups of innovators and specialists, and also of 6-8 person brigades, to work directly at building sites for periods of 8-10 days. Advanced experience schools, organized directly at projects, have received wide mutual recognition. Erfurt concrete workers and carpenters and Vilnius finishers lecture to them in the capacity of generally recognized authorities. Substantive forms of cooperation are being practiced by the collectives of the Klaipeda and Debrecen meat combines in the study and assimilation of technology for producing high quality products, by furniture makers in Kaunas and Bialystok and by other collectives. The collectives of the Ekranas plant in Panevezhis and the national Pernsehelektronik enterprise in the GDR are cooperating fruitfully. Specialists from the GDR have helped the plant to introduce equipment for automated product quality control as well as an economical system for shipping television tubes in containers. In return, our colleagues from the GDR received help in establishing a quality service, the introduction of which at Ekranas has raised television tube reliability by almost 20 percent.

We note that our close collaboration manifests itself more clearly and in more ways if mutual support is given to the spirit of innovation in the search for the most effective kinds of relationships. Here is a typical example. The Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has passed a resolution regarding the organization of international socialist competition between production collectives in the Lithuanian SSR and the Erfurt Region in the GDR. This has given new impetus to the struggle for timely fulfillment of plans and export deliveries and for active introduction of the experience of our friends. The latter should be specially emphasized inasmuch as the proposal to include the point about introducing the experience of friends in agreements on international socialist competition originated with the collectives themselves. On the basis of the results of the competition, the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee presented challenge Red Banner awards to three collectives in the Erfurt Region. In turn, the Erfurt regional committee of the SED presented honor awards to collectives in Soviet Lithuania.

The republic's party organization is stressing close collaboration among allied collectives as a way of developing and intensifying production and technological cooperation. Recently about 50 industrial, construction, and agricultural collectives of Soviet Lithuania have direct links to 77 Erfurt Region collectives, 27 Hajdu-Bihar District collectives, and to related voivodships in Poland.

Worthy of note is the contribution of mass information and propaganda media to the task of mutually exchanging information concerning experiences in building communism and socialism. The Lithuanian paper TIESSA is exchanging individual articles and thematic type pages with the editors of DAS VOLK (GDR), GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA (Poland) and the Hungarian NAPLO. The editors of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA are successfully conducting a competition for the best essay on a fraternal country under the rubric "With the Eyes of a Friend and Brother." The newspaper CZERWONY SZTANDAR, which is published in the Polish language in Lithuania and circulates a part of its editions in Poland, is striving in its issues to broadly portray life in our country.

In the course of developing preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the upcoming party congresses of fraternal countries, we feel particularly strongly our responsibility for further improving the effectiveness of friendly cooperation with the countries of socialism. As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev said at the March 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we will defend and do our utmost to strengthen fraternal friendship with our closest comrades-in-arms and allies, the countries of the great socialist commonwealth.

13032/13167
CSO: 1800/28

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION ON 1985-1986 PLANS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 Dec 85 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "Preparing for a Session of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The standing commissions of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet have concluded a preliminary discussion of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Republic for 1986, of the fulfillment of the plan in 1985, of the State Budget for 1986, and of a report on the fulfillment of the budget during 1984, and prepared and ratified conclusions based on them.

In a combined meeting of the standing commissions which was led by A. Zhukauskas, the chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission and vice-president of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences, B. Zaykauskas, the deputy chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, and R. Sikorskis, minister of finance, gave reports.

R. Songayla, chairman of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, V. Klikunene, deputy chairman of the Presidium, and Y. Guretskas, secretary of the Presidium, gave speeches and took part in the work of the standing commissions.

The deputies and members of the standing commissions have carefully analyzed the planned targets for 1986, the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, and stated that they are workable and basically guarantee the implementation of the demands presented at the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to intensify saving and increase its effectiveness, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to economically utilize labor, material and financial resources, and on this basis to increase the well-being of the people. The Ministries of Light Industry and of the Construction Materials Industry and others have planned growth rates of production for next year that are lower than the average annual ones projected by control figures for the five-year plan. The

commissions have proposed that these ministries develop and implement additional measures which are conducive to an overfulfillment of the production plans of commodity output for 1986.

The commissions have also examined how the voters' mandates which were given to the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the 10th and 11th convocations of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet are being carried out. In accordance with the mandates of the voters, in 1986 it is planned to redesign some enterprises and shops, to expand telephone communications and other consumer services, to build dwelling houses, medical institutions and leisure bases, to maintain the upkeep of cities and settlements, and to carry out other work. The commissions have recommended that ministries, state committees and other departments of the republic constantly monitor the work of subdepartmental enterprises and organizations in a given oblast. The deputies have committed themselves to be interested and persistently see to it that the valuable initiative of their electors is put into practice.

At the same time, the commissions have stimulated the interest of the ministries, departments and executive committees of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies in the fact that during the course of the fulfillment of the planned targets of the present year, proper order, discipline and organization are still not secured everywhere, and internal reserves are not utilized sufficiently for an expansion of production and an increase of its efficiency, for an acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and for an economical utilization of labor, material and financial resources. More than half of the mechanization and automation equipment for basic production processes in the forestry, wood-processing, paper, light and food industries are not operating at full capacity. In some places they are slow in introducing inventions and rationalization proposals, and the efficiency of technical innovations is low. There are shortcomings in planning, especially when, without going into the heart of the matter, planned targets are decreased, and then not only adjusted but also primary plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled when a salary growth exceeding the growth of labor productivity is established in advance for enterprises.

The delegates spoke with particular concern about the fact that the production associations and enterprises of the light, furniture, local and food industries, and also the production, machine-building, machine tool manufacturing and instrument-making associations and enterprises of union subordination are slowly improving the quality of output, and more and more producing many goods that are low in quality and not in demand, and are not effectively reacting

to market forces. The plan for 10 months of the present year for retail trade turnover has not been fulfilled.

Lower harvests of sugar beets and root forage crops have been produced in the current year. Organizations serving agriculture are not concerned enough about improving the quality of services being rendered and about reducing their cost.

Work in capital construction is being improved slowly. During 10 months of the present year, the annual plan for putting fixed capital into use has been implemented by only 60 percent. The target for raising labor productivity has not been fulfilled.

The demands of the national economy for railroad hauls are not being fully satisfied.

The commissions have recommended that the ministries, departments, city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, and associations and enterprises of union subordination decisively and effectively eliminate the shortcomings and disorders being encountered in the national economy, and better utilize production reserves and the saving of material and financial resources as a guarantee of successful work in the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The standing commissions have expressed confidence that the republic's labor collectives, having widely spread socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and also of the 19th Lithuanian CP Congress, will achieve new success in all areas of public work.

The standing commissions will present their conclusions and recommendations concerning the plan and budget for 1986 to the USSR Supreme Soviets.

12810
CSO: 1800/143

LISSR BURO ON CONSTRUCTION, ANTIALCOHOL CAMPAIGN

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] At its regular session the Buro of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee discussed the question of the further development of industrialization and the improvement of labor productivity in capital construction, on which subject the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers have adopted a decree. The decree states that in the republic the scale of capital construction, as well as the capacities of enterprises in the areas of general industry, building materials and the construction industry are growing. At the same time the technical level of building production and the state of the material-technical base of construction still do not meet present-day requirements and the growing volume of work. Construction sites are characterized by the use of inefficient materials and items requiring large on-site labor expenditures, as well as by labor productivity which is not increasing at an adequate rate.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers consider one of the most important national economic tasks of the party gorkoms and raykoms, Gosstroy, the ministries and agencies, the city ispolkoms and rayon ispolkoms, the associations, trusts and other building and installation organizations, enterprises for the production of building materials and parts, as well as scientific, scientific-research and planning organizations, to be the consistent implementation in the 12th Five-Year Plan of the policy of further industrializing building production, increasing its effectiveness and quality, and ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the established target guidelines for increased labor productivity and reducing construction time.

When developing drafts of long-range and year plans for economic and social development, Gosplan, the ministries and agencies, as well as the city and rayon ispolkoms must stipulate concrete measures to improve the planning of capital construction and building production.

The Central Committee Buro examined the party's leadership of the work to implement reforms of the general-education and vocational schools in the Ionishkis Rayon. At the session it was noted that the Ionishkis Rayon party organization had made definite progress in this area.

In addition, the Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee directed attention to the fact that the measures taken had not ensured the necessary reorganization of the work of the rayon department of public education, pedagogical collectives and base enterprises in accordance with the requirements of the school reform.

The Ionishkis party raykom was set the task of ensuring that the soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs, as well as schools and labor collectives, carry out coordinated practical actions aimed at improving the quality of instruction and indoctrination offered to students, as well as their preparation for socially useful labor. The party raykom, the Komsomol raykom and the primary party organizations of the general education schools have been entrusted with the task of improving the ideological-political, internationalist, patriotic and atheistic indoctrination and labor instruction for students.

It is urgent for the party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as the Ministry of Education, and the republic's ministries and agencies, to provide for a reorganization at the grass roots level in accordance with the requirements of the school reform, to improve their leadership of public educational institutions, and to work more decisively to achieve efficiency in the academic-educational process, in addition to a higher level of teaching, labor instruction and indoctrination.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree "Concerning the Results of Socialist Competition Among Higher and Specialized Secondary Educational Institutions in the Work of Organizing Student Detachments for 1985."

The Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party discussed the work of the party committee at the Vilnius "Mark of Honor" Fuel Equipment Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Concerning Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism." The decree adopted on this question noted that the party committee, the trade union and Komsomol organizations, as well as the management of the plant, have carried out a series of organizational and educational measures aimed at increasing the struggle against drunkenness and at improving its effectiveness. The plant's party organization was entrusted with the job of establishing and further developing the positive tendencies in the affirmation of a sober life style among members of the labor collective, of working with greater persistence for the steadfast implementation of the measures set out by the party and the government to eliminate drunkenness and alcoholism, and of increasing the coordinating role of the party committee in providing for close and smooth interaction among all the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the administration and labor collectives of factory shops and offices and among all societal formations of the working people.

The party committee and the shop-floor party organizations are required to ensure that every communist sets a personal example of an active and uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and violators of the anti-alcohol legislation. At sessions of the party committee and the party buro and in

party groups they are called upon to discuss more frequently reports by CPSU members and candidate members--especially those in leading positions-- about their direct participation in this work.

It was recommended that the Leninskiy Raykom of the Vilnius party should increase its monitoring of the activities carried out by the primary party organizations on the realization of the corresponding decrees of the party and government, that it should systematically study and discuss the state of the anti-alcohol struggle in the labor collectives and grant comprehensive assistance in setting up smoothly-running operations, and that it should ensure that they are carried out continuously and consistently in all places.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers adopted a decree "Concerning the Work of the Ministry of Health on the Fulfillment of the Party and Government Decrees on the Improvement of Narcological Assistance to the Population," in which it is noted that the Ministry of Health and its collegium have not adopted all measures necessary to improve the activities of the narcological service and to further develop it.

The leadership of the ministry has been entrusted with the job of eliminating serious inadequacies in this work, while the party gorkoms and raykoms, the city ispolkoms and rayon ispolkoms have been assigned to determine--within a month--supplementary measures to fulfill the party and government decrees about improving narcological assistance to the population and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

A number of other questions concerning the socio-political life of the republic were discussed at the session.

8543

CSO: 1800/142

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MOLDAVIA REORGANIZES AGRICULTURAL MINISTRIES

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Moldavian CP Central Committee and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree "On the Further Improvement of Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex."

The decree notes that the republic's system of management of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex has had a favorable impact on increasing the production of food and on the food supply to the population. The economy of kolkhozes, sovkhoz-plants and sovkhozes has grown stronger and the production ties of enterprises and organizations belonging to the agro-industrial complex have undergone further development.

In the period following the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, average annual gross agricultural output for all types of farms increased 12.6 percent compared with 1981-82, while the commodity output of the processing industry increased by 21.5 percent.

However, as a result of imperfections in the management structure of the republic's agro-industrial complex, the necessary integration of agriculture with the processing industry was not attained, nor were there substantial changes in the economic mechanism of interrelations of kolkhozes, plant-sovkhozes, sovkhozes, and the organizations that service them.

The tasks of further development of the agro-industrial complex under the conditions of the multibranch production existing in the republic and the need for unified leadership at all levels require that improvements be made in the organization and management of this sphere of the national economy.

In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Moldavian Central Committee and the MoSSR Council of Ministers deemed it necessary to form the union-republic MoSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee (MoSSR Gosagroprom) on the basis of the MoSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the MoSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, MoSSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the MoSSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy

Industry, the MoSSR Ministry of Viticulture and Winemaking, the MoSSR State Committee for Production-Technical Support of Agriculture, the MoSSR Agro-Industrial Association for Tobacco, the MoSSR Agro-Industrial Association for the Production of Oil Essences and Perfume Cosmetic, and the MoSSR State Cooperative Science-Production Association for Agrochemical Agricultural Services, and abolished them accordingly.

It was deemed expedient to abolish the MoSSR Council of Kolkhozes together with its dispositive functions and rights.

The Council of Kolkhozes was instructed to convene a republic conference of representatives of rayon kolkhoz council representatives to resolve this question.

It was resolved that the MoSSR Council of Kolkhozes would henceforth function under conditions and procedures similar to those of kolkhoz councils of other union republics as indicated in the 1971 decree of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It was decided to form rayon agro-industrial associations (RAPO's) in the republic's rayons and to abolish the corresponding councils for the affairs of rayon agro-industrial complexes.

The decree stipulated that the MoSSR Gosagroprom would carry out its activity under the guidance of the MoSSR Council of Ministers and that rayon agro-industrial associations would function under the guidance of the ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies. Gosagroprom is the central state organ for the administration of the republic's agro-industrial complex and bears full responsibility for increasing production, for the fulfillment of agricultural purchase plans and for the total integrity of agricultural products, for the high-quality processing and considerable expansion of the assortment of food. The committee is vested with the appropriate rights and powers for the planning, financing and material-technical supply of the agro-industrial complex. The decisions made by MoSSR Gosagroprom within the limits of its competence are binding on all ministries and departments as well as institutions, associations, enterprises and organizations.

Within a month's time, MoSSR Gosagroprom must submit to the MoSSR CP Central Committee and the MoSSR Council of Ministers a draft of statutes on the MoSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and on the district agro-industrial association;

--proposals on the structure, maximum number and wage fund of the staff of the central apparatus of the MoSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and organizations under it, as well as district agro-industrial associations, stipulating reductions in the number of personnel and the lowering of the cost of maintaining them compared with the size and maintenance cost of the abolished ministries and departments.

MoSSR Gosagroprom, party rayon committees and rayon executive committees are directed to prepare a list of enterprises and organizations that will be made

directly subordinate to rayon agro-industrial associations and MoSSR Gosagroprom;

--to secure the organizational strengthening of rayon agro-industrial associations as unified organs for the territorial management of farms, organizations and enterprises belonging to the agro-industrial complex.

It is stipulated that inspectorates for the purchase and quality control of agricultural products (with the exception of the grain inspectorate) shall be transferred from the MoSSR Ministry of Procurement to MoSSR Gosagroprom. In connection therewith, the MoSSR Ministry of Procurement will henceforth be the union-republic MoSSR Ministry of Grain Products. The "Moldkhlebprom" Production Association, together with its staff, will be transferred to the MoSSR Ministry of Grain Products from the abolished MoSSR Ministry of the Food Industry.

--the functions of expert evaluation of projects and estimates, of determining capital investment ceilings and the financing of reclamation of work, and the function of accepting finished construction projects, together with the staff performing these functions, are transferred from the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources [to MoSSR Agroprom].

Within a month's time, the MoSSR Ministry of Grain Products and MoSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must submit to the MoSSR Council of Ministers proposals on the staffing structure of the central apparatus of the ministries and revised drafts of statutes on the ministries.

The decree specifies that MoSSR Gosagroprom, rayon agro-industrial associations, together with sovkhoz-plants, sovkhozes, enterprises, organizations, and institutions subordinate to them, as well as kolkhozes, interfarm enterprises and associations shall form the unified system of MoSSR Gosagroprom.

In addition to enterprises and organizations of MoSSR Gosagroprom, the republic agro-industrial complex also includes the MoSSR Ministry of Grain Products, the MoSSR Ministry of Forestry, and the Administration of the Fish Industry under the MoSSR Council of Ministers, which are planned and financed as a unified whole, as well as Moldavpotrebsoyuz [Moldavian Union of Consumers' Societies], with the retention of the functions and rights provided in its charter.

MoSSR Gosagroprom is headed by a chairman, who is at the same time the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The total number of deputy chairmen of the committee is 11, including two first deputy chairmen, who are MoSSR ministers.

Other members of the MoSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, in addition to its chairman and deputy chairmen, are: the MoSSR Minister of Grain Products; the MoSSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the MoSSR Minister of Forestry, the chairman of the board of Moldavpotrebsoyuz, the first deputy chairman of MoSSR Gosplan, the MoSSR first deputy minister of Finance, a deputy chairman of MoSSR Gossnab, a deputy administrator of the Moldavian

Republic Office of USSR Gosbank, a deputy chief of the MoSSR Central Statistical Administration, the chief of the Administration of the Fish Industry under the MoSSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of councils of district agro-industrial associations, scientists, and executives from other departments and organizations.

The committee examines major problems pertaining to the development of the republic's agro-industrial complex. Its sittings are held as needed, but at least twice a year.

A 15-person collegium is established for the purpose of resolving questions in the work of enterprises and organizations belonging to MoSSR Gosagroprom.

The staffing of the MoSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the collegium of MoSSR Gosagroprom are approved by the MoSSR Council of Ministers.

It is stipulated that the administrative apparatus of MoSSR Gosagroprom and of rayon agro-industrial associations shall be created from the totality of administrative organs of ministries and departments and organizations subordinate to them abolished in accordance with the present decree. The maximum size of the central apparatus of MoSSR Gosagroprom, the organizations subordinate to MoSSR Gosagroprom and the wage fund are approved by the MoSSR Council of Ministers; the staffing schedule is approved by the chairman of MoSSR Gosagroprom.

A material-technical supply system is formed in MoSSR Gosagroprom on the basis of the corresponding subdivisions of abolished ministries and departments. MoSSR Gosagroprom will supply other branches of the national economy that were previously supplied by MoSSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture].

In connection with changes in the procedure for the planning, financing and material-technical supply of branches of the agro-industrial complex MoSSR Gosplan, MoSSR Gosplan, the MoSSR Ministry of Finance, the MoSSR State Committee for Prices, the MoSSR Central Statistical Administration, and the Moldavian SSR Republic Office of USSR Gosbank are directed to restructure their apparatus and to establish unified subdivisions to ensure the functioning of agro-industrial production

Party gorkoms and raykoms are obligated to carry out the necessary work among specialists of ministries, departments and rayon organs of the agro-industrial complex with the aim of strengthening kolkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, sovkhozes and enterprises with skilled cadres.

The necessary organizational measures to create MoSSR Gosagroprom and rayon agro-industrial associations and to staff them with trained personnel are scheduled for completion before the end of this year.

MoSSR Gosagroprom has been assigned responsibility for fulfilling plans for producing, purchasing and delivering agricultural products to the all-union fund and for securing the reciprocally coordinated activity of all enterprises engaged in their processing and storage. It bears full responsibility for the

maximum use of local potential for increasing the production of food and for improving the food supply to the population. The committee must primarily concentrate its activity on the following problems:

--the assimilation of scientifically substantiated agricultural and animal husbandry systems and the effective use of material-technical, financial and labor resources;

--the improvement of the territorial structure of the agro-industrial complex, the development of the specialization and concentration of production;

--the equalization of economic conditions of operation of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, sovkhos-plants, sovkhoses, and other enterprises belonging to the agro-industrial complex;

--the further development of the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations, the personal plots of citizens, and collective orchards and gardens as component parts of the food complex;

--the implementation of measures for the social restructuring of the countryside; the creation of stable labor collectives on kolkhozes, sovkhos-plants, and sovkhoses, in construction organizations, and at processing enterprises; and the training and retraining of middle management and cadres in the mass occupations.

MoSSR Gosagroprom is directly responsible for improving the activity of subordinate scientific research institutions and science-production associations; for increasing their influence on the development of agro-industrial production with regard to specific conditions; for seed-growing, for strain changing and for strain renewal, and for veterinary services in animal husbandry; for the operation of breeding and artificial insemination stations; for improving the breed and improving the reproduction of the herd.

The attention of rayon agro-industrial associations (RAPO's) as primary links in the administrative system of the agro-industrial complex must be concentrated first and foremost on the unconditional fulfillment of state orders for the delivery of products in the established assortment and on the creation of optimal conditions for the activity of kolkhozes, sovkhos-plants, sovkhoses, processing, repair, construction and other enterprises and organizations.

Rayon agro-industrial associations are called upon to do their utmost to develop the economic initiative of labor collectives based on the use of economic levers in management, to significantly increase the material interest of the entire work force in the end results of labor, in the broad introduction of the collective labor contract and cost accounting in all production links, and in improving financing and credit operations.

The leadership and specialists of rayon agro-industrial associations must show special concern for the organization of the work of the unified engineering service, for the timely resolution of the problem of supplying kolkhozes,

sovkhoz-plants, sovkhozes and other enterprises with material-technical resources; of organizing the procurement and sale of products; of developing processing and storage facilities on kolkhozes, at sovkhoz-plants and on sovkhozes; and of further improving the agro-chemical, production-technical and transport servicing of capital construction.

The highest duty of district agro-industrial associations is to make effective use of the created production potential, to increase the fertility of the soil, to increase the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock, to raise labor productivity, to reduce costs per unit of output, and to increase the profitability of production.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee and the MoSSR Council of Ministers have expressed the confidence that the labor collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, sovkhozes, and all enterprises and organizations in the republic's agro-industrial complex will take steps to secure the more effective utilization of the economic potential created in its branches and of material-technical resources; to accelerate the introduction of advances in science and technology at enterprises and in organizations; and will make a substantial contribution to the realization of the party's target of further improving the well-being of the Soviet people.

5013

CSO: 1800/174

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ArSSR COMMISSION FAULTS AGROINDUSTRIAL MINISTRIES

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Armen Press Article: "Commission on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex"]

[Text] Having discussed problems with the organization of steadily supplying the population with fruits, vegetables and grapes, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Problems of the Agro-industrial complex revealed serious faults and omissions in this operation. The Araratskiy, Oktemberyanskiy and Masisskiy rayons did not fulfill scheduled plans for transporting tomatoes. This was explained by both an insufficient allocation of motor vehicles and the unsatisfactory operation of procurement facilities and trade organizations. The ministries of fruit and vegetable farms and automobile transport have not established the necessary interaction between them, there is no operational work, and automobile transport is not used effectively. The decree of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers concerning supplying automobiles for the transport of fruits, vegetables and potatoes is not being carried out by the ispolkoms of the city soviets of people's deputies in Kirovakan and Leninakan.

The commission's adopted resolution charged the above-mentioned ministries and city ispolkoms to undertake urgent measures to improve significantly the supply of fruits and vegetables to the population. The task of RAPO soviet presidents is to work consistently toward the efficient organization of the transportation and delivery to trade organizations of select and high quality products.

Then information was supplied by the Armenian SSR Ministry of Procurement concerning work aimed at improving the quality of combined feed. The commission noted that in spite of realized measures, there are many instances of breaking standard requirements.

Those enterprises (meat preserving combines of Leninakan and Kirovakan, Yerevanskiy Oil-Fat Combine), whose raw material is often low quality, are also guilty of this. The Ministry of Procurement is slow to carry out measures aimed at improving the quality of mixed feed, expansion of assortment and increased production of granulated feed. Corresponding services of these enterprises do not have sufficient control over the quality of production.

The Ministry of the Meat and Milk Industry has not fulfilled the decree of the Armenian Council of Ministers from 4 Oct 1983, which specified the organization of producing dry whey in 1985. The commission submitted necessary recommendations to the ministries of Procurement, Meat and Milk Industry, and Agriculture of the Armenian SSR and the Armenian Republic Administration of the USSR State Committee for standards.

The Armenian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction has not taken the necessary measures to ensure that construction plans will be carried out and that projects of the agro-industrial complex will be commissioned. Construction of such important projects as the expansion of the Dzhratatskaya (Echmiadzinskiy Rayon) and the Lusakertskaia (Nairiyskiy Rayon) poultry factories, the Ashtarakskiy Poultry Breeding Farm, buildings of the Kalininskiy and Gorisskiy raw material factories and storage of mineral fertilizers in Vardenis are proceeding very slowly. Seven-month plans to introduce residential buildings were underfulfilled by 23,000 square meters, and kindergartens--by 260 places. Subcontract organizations have also operated unsatisfactorily.

The commission assigned ministries and agro-industrial complex offices the task of developing and putting into operation supplementary measures for accelerating rates of construction jobs, liquidating breakdowns in fulfilling plans and guaranteeing the fulfillment of plans for 1985 construction-installation plans.

The commission discussed progress in carrying out the decree of the Armenian CP Central Committee and Armenian SSR Council of Ministers "Measures to Improve Reproduction and Increase Cow Herd Population for 1982-1985" in the Sisianskiy Rayon. It was noted that in spite of the fact that significant work has been conducted--on all farms, and young crops of perennial and annual fodder crops have been expanded--it cannot be considered sufficient, because the rayon has great potentials for increasing the cow population by several thousand. It is necessary to undertake and to ensure an increase of cow population by means of substantial herd reproduction.

The Armenian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, Land Development and Water Management, the Glavarmvodstroy, Armenian SSR State Committee on Material-Technical Agricultural Supply, the "Armgirovodproyekt" Institute, and the Araratskiy Rayon RAPO have unsatisfactorily carried out recommendations for appropriating and improving 2,525 hectares of irrigated land located in the territory of the Azatskiy Reservoir in the Araratskiy Rayon. The ministries and departments mentioned above have been commissioned to take efficient measures for a more complete, effective utilization of irrigated land, for improvement in planning agricultural crops on irrigated sections, specialization of production and improvement of the structure of sowing areas, to introduce high-yield selective varieties and to apply more organic and mineral fertilizers.

The commission also discussed questions of receiving and processing the new grape crop, the safety of agricultural equipment, and capital repair and reconstruction in fish farming and others, for which corresponding resolutions and recommendations were made.

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CSO: 1830/10

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS, CHANGES

Deputy Housing Minister Retires

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 25-word announcement concerning the release of O.A. Kavtaradze from his post as deputy minister of housing and municipal services for the republic in connection with his retirement.

Agroindustrial Committee Chairman Named

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 50-word ukase announcing the appointment of O.G. Bardzelashvili as the first deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers and as chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee for the republic. He was released from his duties as deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers to fill his new positions. The announcement is dated 11 December 1985 and is signed by Chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium P. Gilashvili and Secretary T. Lashkarashvili.

In the short biography that follows, it is noted that Omar Georgiyevich Bardzelashvili was born in 1933, is Georgian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1960, is an agronomist, and economist of foreign trade by training, and graduated from the Georgian agricultural institute and the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade of the USSR.

From 1956-59, Bardzelashvili worked as an agronomist in the republic's economy. In 1959, he was confirmed as an instructor in the Agricultural Department of the Georgian Komsomol. In 1973, he was appointed deputy director of the Department of Trade, Planning and Finance in the Georgian CP Central Committee. He was also elected the same year to the post of first secretary of the Mtskhetskiy Raykom. He was appointed to the directorship of the Agricultural Department of the Georgian Communist Party a year later. From 1980 to the present, Bardzelashvili worked as deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Inter-departmental Coordinating Council for the Administration of the Agroindustrial Complex.

State Agroindustrial Committee Formed

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 December 85 carries on page 1 a 200-word ukase outlining changes in the administration of the agroindustrial complex for the republic. The Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to form the Union-Republic State Agroindustrial Committee for the Georgian SSR, to be based on the State Committee for Agricultural Production, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Production, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industries, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the State Committee for the Wine-Making Industry, and the State Committee for the Tea Industry. The ukase also reforms the Ministry of Procurement for the republic into the Union-Republic Ministry for Grain Products for the Georgian SSR. Necessary changes to the laws are noted.

New Ministers Confirmed

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 December 85 carries on page 1 two 50-word ukases noting the appointments of the first deputy chairmen of the republic's State Agroindustrial Committee, G.D. Mgeladze and R.Kh. Kontselidze, as ministers for Georgia. Both ukases are dated 12 December 85 and are signed by P. Gilashvili and T. Lashkarashvili. Short biographies follow.

Guram Davidovich Mgeladze was born in 1932, is Georgian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1960 and graduated from the Georgian Livestock-Speciality-Veterinarian Scientific Research Institute of Tbilisi State University. Mgeladze held a variety of party positions from 1962-1973; in that year he was elected first secretary of the Abashskiy raykom for the Georgian Party. In 1982 he was appointed minister of agriculture for the republic. From 1983 to the present he has been the chairman of the State Committee for Agricultural Production.

Resan Khasanovich Kontselidze was born in 1938, is Georgian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1961, and graduated from the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin. From 1958-1966, Kontselidze held several positions in the Georgian Komsomol; he was elected second secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee in 1967. From 1969-1973 he was the chairman of the ispolkom for the Iktyabrskiy Rayon's Soviet of People's Deputies for Tbilisi. In 1973 he was elected first secretary of the Zavodskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Tbilisi. In 1973 he was also appointed director of the Department of the Light and Food Industries for the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. From 1974 until the present Kontselidze has been the minister of the food industry for the republic.

Education, Municipal Services Deputy Ministers

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 December 85 carries on page 3 several announcements made by the Georgian Council of Ministers. L.I. Gagaa was appointed first deputy minister of education for the republic, vice M.K. Kobakhidze, who is transferring to other work. D.R. Kukhalashvili has been appointed deputy minister of consumer services vice I.A. Iordanichvili, who is retiring.

New Grain Products Minister

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 December 85 carries on page 1 a 25-word ukase announcing the appointment of Longinoz Levanovich Zakaidze as minister of grain products for the republic. The ukase is dated 19 December 85 and is signed by P. Gilashvili and T. Lashkarashvili.

A short biography follows, in which it is noted that Zakaidze was born in 1929, is Georgian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1953 and is an economist by training, having graduated from Tbilisi State University. Zakaidze held several positions in the government and the Komsomol. In 1976, he was appointed director of the Agriculture Department and the Food Industry Administration for the Georgian Council of Ministers. From 1980 to the present he has been the director of the Department of the Agricultural and Food Industry of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Minister of Trade Appointed

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 December 85 carries on page 1 a 25-word ukase appointing Aleksandr Oganessovich Movsesyan as minister of trade for the republic. The announcement is dated 24 December 85 and is signed by P. Gilashvili and T. Lashkarashvili. A short biography follows, in which it is noted that Movsesyan was born in 1936, has been a member of the CPSU since 1956, and received his higher education as an engineer-technologist. He graduated from the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin. Movseyan held a variety of party positions until 1973; in that year he was elected first secretary of the Akhalkalakskiy Raykom of the Georgian Communist Party. From 1977-1978 he was the deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the Tbilisi city Soviet of People's Deputies. Since November of 1978 he has been the minister of the meat and dairy industries for the republic.

Georgian Council of Ministers Appointments

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 December 85 carries on page 3 a list of recent appointments made by the Georgian Council of Ministers. T.K. Dzhabadari is the deputy chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee and the head of the Main Administration for Material-Technical Supplies; G.D. Kiriani is a deputy chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee and the head of the Main Administration for Production and Processing of Fruit, Vegetables and Potatoes; R.D. Pantskhav is a deputy chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee and the head of the Main Administration for the Production of Subtropical Cultures and the Processing of Tea; V.D. Kozayev is a deputy chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee and the Head of the Main Administration for the Production and Processing of Crops; and T.V. Chikvaidze is a deputy chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee and the head of the Main Administration for Capital Construction and Reconstruction.

Additional Appointments

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 December 85 carries on page 3 a list of recent appointments made by the Georgian Council of Ministers. Sh.I. Chanukvadze is the new chairman of the standing working commission for the Georgian Council of Ministers on problems of land improvement and the complex use of water resources; R. Sh. Kakuliya is appointed deputy minister of finances; and Sh.A. Lukhutashvili is appointed deputy minister of grain products for the republic.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY OFFICIALS RELEASED FROM TELAVSKIY RAYON, GEORGIAN SSR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 4 January 1986 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word GRUZINFORM article titled "From a Position of High Requirements" which reports that at the Telavskiy Rayon party conference 47 CPSU members and candidates were expelled from party ranks; "175 communists in 45 organizations were not on the party register, many of these had lost touch with party life and were avoiding payment of membership dues." The conference was prevailed upon to expel former Telavskiy Raykom First Secretary A. Kobaidze from party ranks in connection with violations of party discipline and lowering the role and efficiency of leading party organizations. Several other rayon officials, including raykom Second Secretary T. Khutsishvili and rayispolkom Chairman Zh. Karaulashvili, received party punishment and were relieved of occupational duties. First Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers O. Ye. Cherkezia appeared at the conference.

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CSO: 1830/288

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK PARTY ACTIVISTS NEED IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 22 October 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "Party Assignment" which discusses the need to improve the training of newly elected members and activists of party committees and buros. Results of report and election meetings indicate that insufficient attention is being paid to ensuring that all members of primary party organizations are activists. Although secretaries and their deputies are working well, other elected activists are sometimes merely honorary representatives. The correct placement of committee or buro members and the correct assignment of work sections for which they are responsible are instrumental in making a party organization productive. Constant study by the party aktiv plays an important role in increasing the businesslike attitude and initiative of members of committees and buros. At the current report and election meetings one-fourth of the party aktiv has been replaced. The new members must be thoroughly familiarized with the basics of party construction and practical work methods. However, some rayon and city party committees are delaying party aktiv studies under the pretext that they are preoccupied with seasonal farm work. Such delays must be halted at once. Party committees must carry out party aktiv studies on the basis of a comprehensive plan and must attract activists to the program. Several party buros have been replaced because of excessive arbitrary decisions and insufficient collegiality. Communists elected to committees and buros must observe these principles and also increase their responsibility, initiative, activism, and vanguardism.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL CHIEF ON KOMSOMOL DAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by B. Allamurodov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee, titled "Militant Aide of the Party" in which he comments on National Komsomol Day. There are currently over 3.3 million Komsomol members in the republic organization. Recent party directives have demanded that Komsomol committees improve their work styles and methods, step up educational work, and increase their activism, initiative, discipline, and cohesion. Komsomol committees are paying greater attention to instilling a scientific-materialistic world view, hostility toward religious ideology, and class feelings in youth. For example, the Samarkand Atheism House is organizing interesting talks, oral magazines, and conferences for youth. Thousands of young volunteers are reclaiming the Karshi

and Dzhizak Steppes, helping workers in the Nonchernozem and Siberian oil fields, building new plants and factories, laying highways, and lending a hand in the cotton harvest. There are 2,011 Komsomol collectives working in the animal husbandry sector. In fact, of the 86,000 young workers in this sector 76,000 are members of the All-Union Komsomol. All Komsomol organizations are observing a week of measures aimed at mobilizing resources to increase the class tempering of youth and to educate them in a spirit of loyalty to the traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people and to communist ideals. During the week youths will meet with revolutionary, party, and Komsomol veterans.

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CSO: 1830/275

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NEW CHAIRMAN OF UZBEK CONSUMER SOCIETIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 5 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word UzTAG article noting an extraordinary meeting on 4 December 85 of the Uzbekbriyashu [Union of Uzbek Consumer Societies] council. In connection with his retirement, Z. Sh. Siradzhev was released from his duties as chairman. A.M. Makhmudov was elected to the position of Chairman of the Administration of the Uzbekbriyashu. Second Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee T.N. Osetrov attended the meeting.

USMANKHODZHAYEV ATTENDS PARTY SCHOOL MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 150-word UzTAG report on the first session of the party-economic aktiv school which is sponsored by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Members and candidate members of the Uzbek Buro heard a lecture on the draft of the new CPSU Party Program, given by P.P. Lopata, the head of the Scientific Communist Department in the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

UZBEKS GET NEW FOREIGN TOURISM ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 15 November 1985 carries on page 1 a 25-word ukase announcing the appointment of Yusup Karimovich Yusuvaliyev as head of the Main Administration for Foreign Tourism for the republic. The ukase is signed by Chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium A. Salimov and Secretary L. Bekkulbekova and dated 14 November 1985. Page 4 of the same issue notes the Khashim Rakhimov was released from the duties of this position.

MACEDONIAN DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word article giving details of a visit to the republic by a delegation of communists from Macedonia, led by Mihal Panchevski. The guests were in the republic from 3-5 December at the invitation of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee I.B. Usmankhodzhayev received the delegation and informed them of the republic's efforts to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan, and of their preparation for the upcoming CPSU Congress. Panchevski discussed

Macedonia's work to stabilize its economy. The guest delegation toured a number of sites and facilities in Uzbekistan, including the Uzbek Academy of Sciences' Institute of Nuclear Physics. Panchevski extended an invitation to the Uzbek Central Committee to visit Macedonia in 1986.

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

NEW BOOK OUTLINES LATVIAN EMIGRE'S CIA 'CONNECTIONS'

LD051441 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] In Soviet Latvia, a political-documentary essay, "Bankrupt," was recently published as a separate book. It has previously been serialized for three months in the Riga newspaper, CINA, and aroused great interest among readers. The main figure, Bruno Kalnins, often appears in Swedish newspapers, to which he contributes anti-Soviet articles. The right-wing press presents him as an active champion of human rights in Soviet Latvia. But what Bruno Kalnins really is is the leader of the anti-Soviet Baltic center in Sweden, about which he informs his readers in the right-wing press. And there are very few in Sweden today who know about the murky corners in the biography of the leader of the anti-Soviet emigres.

Anticommunism runs like a red thread through the entire biography of Bruno Kalnins. The whole story began in 1919 in Liepaja, when the young Social Democrat Kalnins was flirting with the extreme right. Somewhat later in Riga, Kalnins formed his guard under the innocent name of the Guardians of Sport and Workers. That organization was used for a struggle against workers with left-wing views and their unions. In 1927, Bruno Kalnins organized his own secret service to trace representatives of the state, right-wing enemies, in the event of a possible coup d'etat; and communists who had gone underground, as well as persons who sympathized with the Soviet Union, left-wing enemies. At the same time, Bruno Kalnins established close contacts with the English [as heard] intelligence service's resident in Latvia, (Gregor Ticow).

When Fascist Germany attacked the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941, Kalnins remained voluntarily in the occupied territory. Shortly before the occupation, he lectured at Riga University to law students on international law and the Soviet constitution. In Riga, Kalnins was immediately arrested by the Gestapo. But even before Christmas 1941, unlike all others arrested by the Nazis, he was allowed to go home and began a long period of work at a publisher's. The future champion of human rights had come to an agreement with the Gestapo. Bruno Kalnins was to inform the Nazis about the mood among Latvian intellectuals and put a brake on the opposition movement. Bruno Kalnins worked for the Gestapo under the pseudonym of (Bubi). This fact is confirmed by documents.

The Gestapo hoped that the English Intelligence Service would try to make contact with Kalnins. When this did not happen, the Gestapo isolated Kalnins until the end of 1944. He was sent to Stutthof concentration camp, where for inexplicable reasons, he was immediately given privileges among the detainees. The fact that Kalnins had been in Stutthof was very useful to him when he ended up in Sweden directly after the war and declared himself leader of the Latvian Social Democratic Party, which had not existed for a long time, and began to publish the bulletin Briviba.

Bruno Kalnins quickly oriented himself to the situation. The United States was just developing its cold war against the Soviet Union. From the 1960's, Kalnins changed employers again. Then he began working as a Soviet specialist for the CIA. Kalnins', the former (Bubi's), task was to find and train people for underground work in Soviet Latvia. His tactics in the struggle against communism were at first different from the tactics of the leading clique of the Latvian emigres in the west, former collaborators who in their time had openly cooperated with the fascist occupying power in Latvia. For a while, Kalnins dissociated himself from them as a matter of form, but at least they ended up under the same hat: the Social Democrat Kalnins, the former standard-bearer in the SS, a war criminal now resident in Sweden--Karlis Lobe--and chief editor of the occupying powers' newspaper in Riga, TEVIJA, the Abwehr and Gestapo agent--Paul Kovalski-Klan--now living in Denmark.

The present status of Bruno Kalnins is chairman of the so-called foreign committee of the Latvian Social Democratic Party, which has not existed for a long time. His services are the collection of spying information about the Soviet Union, with the foreign committee being financed by the CIA. The U.S. intelligence agency gives clear tasks to the foreign committee: to form nationalist groups, establish illegal channels of contact with them, to collect information of all kinds on the situation in Soviet Latvia, and to create a false image abroad on the actual situation in Soviet Latvia.

It must be said that Bruno Kalnins, (Bubi), is not the only one in the foreign committee with a weakness for spying. Spying against the Soviet Union is the real activity of the foreign committee. But the Swedish press prefers to present it as a humanitarian organization, exclusively concerned with human rights in the Soviet Union. And, incidentally, the basic work of the foreign committee is in conflict with Swedish laws, according to which it is a crime to carry out espionage against another state on Swedish territory in the interests of a third state.

At the end of the 1970's, Bruno Kalnins' deputy and closest assistant, Vilis Salkalns, did a job for the CIA. On behalf of the foreign committee, he tried to recruit certain citizens of Soviet Latvia, among them a citizen of Riga, Burmeisters. Salkalns demanded that Brumeisters collect military, economic, and political information. He gave him equipment for codes,

reached agreement on conspiratorial contacts, and handed over a large sum of American dollars to Burmeisters. In 1980, Burmeisters was exposed as a CIA agent and was sentenced for spying.

These are just a few facts from Bruno Kalnins' biography, surrounding his foreign committee which is active in Stockholm.

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CSO: 3650/115

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

LOCAL PRESS PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS VIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by V. Kucher, editor of MAGNITOGORSKIY RABOCHIY (Chelyabinsk Oblast):
"Is Dialogue Always Mutual?"]

[Excerpts] The requirement for businesslike efficiency, realism, and a sober and exacting evaluation of what has been achieved are more crucial than ever before. And it would seem that they are addressed primarily to our press. But can our newspapers always live up to them?

I am leafing through the minutes of the emergency meetings of the editorial staff. What newspaper articles attracted the attention of my colleagues since the beginning of the year? I can almost see a pattern: If the journalists praised the work of a colleague, the readers would not notice it. And, conversely, an article was rather ordinary, but it brought in mail from the readers. What is this? The unpredictability of the reception of the printed word?

We who are called upon to form public opinion sometimes know about it from rumors and with very approximate information. Instead of a profound, principled analysis of the facts and phenomena, we slide along the surface.

V. I. Lenin emphasized: the newspaper should be in front of everyone else. But what happens? Here, for example, there was a large event. Warned by TASS, the night before it we hurried to include in the next issue responses from the people whom we had become accustomed to hearing. Is this what it means to "go ahead of everyone"? I doubt it.

Many of us have not even been able to gather our thoughts or sometimes even to read the documents, and we already, as it were, are demonstrating public opinion. Does this do anything for ideological education? Rather to the contrary. Our readers are intelligent enough and see the artificiality and formalism in these hasty actions of the newspaper. This kind of superficial work fills them with indifference and sometimes even skepticism regarding the printed word.

The effect is altogether different when the newspaper enters into daily life and actually supports good deeds that originate in the labor collectives.

But if one is to be frank participation in such difficult operational actions literally exhausts the collective. For each week each one of the 20 journalists must produce 1,000 lines. This means that we ourselves must look for internal reserves for increasing the effectiveness of journalistic labor.

We have correspondence courses and editorial clubs, but all these are half-measures which cannot radically change the image of the newspaper. One must say directly that the effectiveness of our work and the results of newspaper articles are poor. And therefore we journalists do not have much satisfaction with the results of our work. Too frequently we miss the mark, without stirring the soul or provoking the mind.

Why does this happen? Possibly because of inadequate professionalism? One cannot say that nobody ever teaches us anything. In the oblast center there has been a Saturday university for journalists in operation for many years. Theoretical and practical classes are conducted there. Since last year each month radio classes have been organized for city and rayon newspapers--at each of them they analyzed one of the crucial areas in the work of the mass media and outline approaches to dealing with important subjects.

It is difficult to imagine our work without this serious and powerful support. But the editors are asking more and more frequently why not extend this chain up to the point of providing temporary work for leading journalists of the local press in the central newspapers. After all, there is a more and more crucial need to expand the horizons of the local journalists to the breadth of state thinking, to develop the ability to see beyond their offices. We criticize ourselves for this "plant management" approach to large state problems and yet we are afraid to rise above the local way of posing the problems. And the fear comes from inadequate competence and unpreparedness for work with leading specialists of upper echelons of management. Because of this, it seems that we have not been able to intervene promptly and actively in the course of the reconstruction of the metallurgical combine, which has been drawn out for too long because of the interdepartmental lack of coordination of planning and directive agencies.

This is why we should like for the journalists of local newspapers to learn from their senior colleagues in work with the central management agencies which is based on the posing of crucial problems which arise not just anywhere, but precisely in the local areas. This kind of mentorship would help us very much.

Regardless of what problems may face the local newspapers, there is one major condition for their successful solution--skillful leadership of the press on the part of party committees. The effectiveness of the mass media increases considerably when the party committees promptly render them active assistance and support.

It is not my place as editor to speak about inattention from the party gorkom. The indispensable participation in the work of bureaus, plenums and conferences, and the approval of editorial plans--all this has become an unshakeable tradition.

But still, but still.... One cannot shake the feeling, especially after the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, that time requires different, I would say, intensive methods of party leadership of the press in the local areas.

Let us take such an important issue as articles in the newspaper from party, soviet and trade union workers. We have never received responses from the readers to a single one of these. Why? The answer lies on the surface: these articles are dull and uninteresting. In the majority of cases an official who is writing in a newspaper does not burden himself very much with concern about the response his words will evoke in the heart of the reader. Do these party leaders have a need to utilize the local newspaper as a powerful weapon for persuading people, for promoting the party line and communist ideals?

Let us return to the question of the effectiveness of the press. Does our party gorkom know every day what kind of influence its press agency has on the readers? I dare say that this is far from always the case. Unfortunately, it is not so rarely that the editor has to take on the role of a kind of "pusher" --ask for support, pay attention and wake up those who are silent. Last year there was a sharp reduction in the number of responses from management workers to critical articles in the newspaper.

The time has probably come to adopt a "law concerning the press" which would clearly define the status of newspapers, including local ones, and their interrelations with economic, management and other agencies. There should be a clearly stipulated system of reaction to criticism from the press agency--unconditional responses concerning measures that have been taken without waiting for reminders. Some document should also determine the status of the editor of the city, rayon and large-circulation newspaper, his rights and responsibilities.

11772

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

LOCAL PRESS, JOURNALIST CERTIFICATION REVIEWED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Aug 85 pp 2-3

[Article by A. Kukul'skiy: "Convincing by Deeply Penetrating Life"]

[Text] The economic manager and the grape grower, the vegetable grower and the mother of many children, the physician and the stone cutter.... What are they expecting, these 800,000 subscribers (think, 800,000 families, practically of the adult reading population of the republic) from their "home" newspapers--rayon, city or large-circulation.

There is no doubt that they want a profound interpretation of the nature of the period that is being experienced, the large-scale tasks set forth by the April and July (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the conferences in the CPSU Central Committee regarding questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. They want not simply an efficient and truthful exposition of the facts, but a comprehensive investigation of them, intelligent generalizations, and valuable conclusions.

Understandably, the level of elucidation of the problems in this key is directly dependent on the degree of competence of the journalists. The newspaper can successfully contribute to a psychological restructuring of public opinion in the spirit of new requirements of life and the party's course toward acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development under the condition that this process is in progress in the editorial collective itself.

What are the forces of the large detachment of the republic's journalists who are operating in the rayons? Does the ideological-political and professional training of this category of newspaper people correspond sufficiently to modern requirements? Is one newspaper or another successfully carrying out its functions as a collective propagandist, an agitator and organizer of the masses?

What must be done in order to step up the activity of the local press?

To obtain the most complete possible answers to these and other questions--such is the goal pursued by the certification of local journalist personnel. It is being assigned an important role in a number of measures earmarked by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia for implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improvement of the Activity of Rayon and City Newspapers."

This is a complicated and responsible matter, and therefore the certification was preceded by a large amount of preparatory work: it was necessary to inform both the certified and the certifiers about the goals and tasks, the procedures, the rights and responsibilities of the participants, to familiarize them ahead of time with a sample list of questions, to write responses to each, in a word, to prepare everyone psychologically for such an important measure.

The extensive authority of the certification commissions was reinforced by the high competence of the examiners. The commissions included responsible workers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, representatives of the republic union of journalists and Kishinev State University imeni V. I. Lenin, and managers of republic means of mass information and propaganda.

The theoretical baggage, the practical skills, the creative devotion and the social activity of each newspaper worker were considered in conjunction with the experience and the planning activity of the editorial staff and its work with the authors' aktiv and the readers' mail. Added to this was an analysis of the thematic direction and the problematics of the publications as well as the content of party and occupational training. And, of course, there had to be a refinement of the forms and methods of party leadership of the local press. In addition to this the certification was intended not only as a form for determining the business and political qualifications of the creative workers, but also as a form of training them.

But what did it reveal, what lessons can be drawn from it now that the observations of the members of the certification commissions have been generalized? The first conclusion: today the local press of the republic has many specialists whose qualifications have withstood the test of life and give reason to assert that they have to a certain degree developed their style, their "appearance," and they contribute to increasing the authority and popularity of the local publications. It is noteworthy that these specialists, as a rule, form the management unit of the editorial collective and the most active creative part of them.

Many journalists of the Brichanskiy, Vulkaneshtstiy, Dondyushanskiy, Kagulskiy, Rezinskiy and Floreshtskiy Rayon and Beltsy and Bendery city newspapers--the certification commissions note--are well-oriented in problems of party work and the social and economic problems of their rayons and cities,

and they are able to apply in practice the knowledge they have accumulated--both political and professional. Therefore the pages of the aforementioned and other publications precisely because of what has come to be called the local style, most frequently analytically passed through the prism of time and basically corresponding to the demands and interests of the exacting reader.

The dominating entry on the certification sheets without reservations is: "Is suitable for the position held" and pleasant acceptance in the form of recommendations concerning the possibility of advancing one worker or another shows that there is a certain reserve of personnel, and that intelligent and effective editorial collectives on the periphery are not exceptions to the rule.

And in this one can trace mainly the business relationship between party committees and the editorial staffs. This is a relationship in which the management of the press agency is not reduced to trivial matters but is tested for strength through a prompt determination of the major and primary tasks of the newspapers and the ability to give them the appropriate role and position in intraparty work. Such an approach to the affairs of their press agencies is typical of the Beltsy, Bendery and Tiraspol gorkoms and the Vulkaneshtskiy, Nisporanskiy, Oknitskiy, Rezinskiy, Strashenskiy, Floreshtskiy and Ungenskiy party raykoms.

There is no problem in editorial life which does not demand the constant attention of the communists of the given collective. Does the collective pick up many of these party members in the rayon if the collective itself is small--only 12-13 creative workers? It includes party members if the party organization there is not inactive and the party committee is supportive in the best sense of this word.

It is therefore no accident that there are a large number of party members among journalists of Glodyanskiy, Drokiyevskiy, Rezinskiy, Teleneshtskiy and Faleshtskiy rayons. But this is not where it ends. One must assume that in places where the problem is still in the stage of being solved it is attracting more constant and interested attention from the corresponding party committees.

Another aspect of the selection and training of journalists also requires special attention from party committees. Despite the fact that today in the rayon, city and large-circulation newspapers both of the people employed have a higher education, they are still experiencing, as before, a critical shortage of newspaper workers with specialized training. In some editorial staffs they amount to one-fifth (and sometimes less) of the creative workers. And in others vacancies are not filled for a long time. The newspapers are lacking one-third and sometimes one-half of their staff in Novoanenskiy, Tarakliyskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy and Chernenkovskiy rayons.

This is one side of the problem. On the other hand the certification revealed the weak political and professional training of deputy editors for dubbing and translators. This is where they have the highest percentage of nonspecialists. It would be strange to see a doctor in the position of an

agronomist or an engineer working as a stomatologist without the appropriate training.

At the same time the literary arrangement of newspapers that are duplicated is frequently in the hands of unskilled workers. And nobody works with them: neither in the editorial offices nor in the zonal creative associations nor in the union of journalists (within the framework of professional training). One-time reviews and random seminars do not count. It was approximately at this same level that the certification commissions found the general preparation and organization of training of photo correspondents--a fairly large group of workers of the local press.

Conclusion: There are not and there should not be any "minor" press jobs which can be filled by people off the street. Where does one find specialists? Train them. Through common efforts. By means of well-arranged occupational training, but mainly through the department of journalism of the state university. Possibly it would be expedient to create a special group of translators. There is a critical need for them in the rayon and large-circulation newspapers as well as editorial offices that produce bilingual newspapers and magazines, publishing houses of the republic, and television and radio broadcasting.

And another essential aspect. It seems that there is no longer as much fuss about whether or not a department of journalism is needed in the republic. It has been determined that one is needed. The question now is different: who, or rather specialists of what class, will it produce? Let us clarify in passing: Who goes to the department today and how? Are they people who are gifted by nature or 10th graders who do not know where else to go? Is it by "gravity" or as a result of careful selection? "Gravity" is ruled out--recommendations are required.

Selection is more difficult. In the long run it amounts to recruitment. And this means concern not only for the professor and instructor staff of the department, but also equally for the editorial collectives. Not the editor or some other official, but precisely the collective. It must seek out talent, develop the graduate student and, along with him, go through the creative competition and even, perhaps, "pass" the entry examination. For good grain grows only from good seeds. With attentive care, of course. Strange as it may be the ones who complain about a lack of personnel are those editors who during past years have not sent a single person for training.

Shortcomings, omissions and inadequate earnings which were revealed in the process of certification may be left suspended in air if concrete actions are not taken. The first step has been taken--measures have been developed in all editorial offices. The second--to carry what has been earmarked--will be considerably more difficult to do; not everyone has the spirit to cope with it, but it is necessary. Otherwise the idea of certification will not achieve its final goal.

And here it is exceptionally important to have the joint participation of party committees, the union of journalists, and the state publishing house of

the republic in the affairs of the editorial collective regarding questions of selection, placement and education of personnel, the arrangement of their training--political and vocational--the improvement of the material and technical base for the editorial offices and printing offices, and the creation of normal conditions for the labor and recreation of the journalists and printers.

Materials from the certification show: it is necessary to refine the structure of certain editorial offices--in some places, in keeping with the specific features of the rayon, they have created within the staff divisions for industry, construction and transportation. It is necessary to straighten out the practice of paying honorariums--almost every editorial office has its own criteria for evaluating journalistic labor.

The activity of the interrayon creative associations of journalists is clearly dying down, and the same path is beginning to be followed by the permanent schools of young journalists, and after them the 2-year schools of worker-peasant correspondents. Thus the proper recognition has not been given to the on-the-job training of workers of lower-level press agencies in the editorial offices of republic mass media and propaganda.

As we can see, there are many problems. Some are difficult, others are less so. But there are none that cannot be solved. Of course it will take time, but this time must be within certain limits, otherwise the measures that have been undertaken will inevitably dissolve into the flow of daily business and will produce no appreciable result.

Nonetheless life demands a more significant contribution from journalists to the solutions to the entire complex of problems related to further intensification of the development of the economy, the implementation of a structural rearrangement of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the introduction of effective forms of management, organization and stimulation of labor, a steady improvement in the well-being of the Soviet people, and strengthening of the country's defense capabilities.

For the long-range future we should plan on dealing with the subjects of economy and thriftiness, efficient utilization of materials, an economical attitude toward the public wealth, strengthening of discipline and order, and fighting against drunkenness and alcoholism. Journalists must be imbued with the features of the current report and election campaign in the party organizations and extensively show the degree to which the meetings are contributing to the consolidation of Leninist norms of party life and increased activity and initiative on the part of communists.

Concentration of forces on the development of subjects and publications in the leading areas of party-political and economic activity certainly does not presuppose the possibility of paying less attention to current affairs--the harvest, the procurement of feeds, the preparations for winter, and unconditional fulfillment of the plans for 1985, and then without any adjustments, as was demanded by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This is very important: to show extensively how the labor collectives are carrying out the party mandate.

Now, when every day brings us closer to the 27th CPSU Congress, it will not hurt to return more frequently to Lenin's idea about the need to select means, devices and methods which are capable with the least expenditure of efforts of producing the greatest and most stable results. Time insists on teaching us business efficiency. All of us. Including journalists. It, time, is unequivocal in its demand: less talk and more actual deeds.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

BOURGEOIS VIEWS ON SOVIET LANGUAGE POLICY SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 October 1985 carries on page 3 an 1,800-word article by Professor Doctor of Philosophy Q. Khonazarov titled "The Development of National Languages and Anticommunism" in which he rejects claims by Western specialists that Soviet language policy leads to the Russianization of national languages. The capitalist world has turned its press and literature to the goal of distorting the situation in the Soviet Union. One field especially loved by falsifiers of socialism is the solution of the nationality question in the USSR. This question was resolved in the Soviet Union thanks to the construction of socialism and the establishment of friendship and cooperation among nationalities. However, in the opinion of bourgeois falsifiers, evidently as nationalities progress it is natural for conflicts to arise among them and the field in which such conflicts appear the most is nationality languages. This view is based, first of all, on the fact that a language is integrally bound up with the history, customs, and religious and spiritual feelings of a nationality. Because a nationality's historical unity and future is associated with its language any language problem is bound to attract attention. But, secondly, Western falsifiers are unable to understand that radical changes have occurred in the languages of Soviet peoples. Pointing to such changes these falsifiers wish to believe that the self-esteem of Soviet nationalities is being denigrated. Such prevarications are completely groundless and foolish.

There are 115 languages spoken in the USSR. Prior to the Revolution 9 or 10 of them met the demands of the time and the others, due to tsarist policy, remained backward, without literary or written forms, and poor or lacking in terminology. Uzbek was no exception. Before the Revolution only one newspaper and a few magazines were published officially in Uzbek, but the tsarist administration would suppress these journals after the appearance of one issue. People thirsty for literature were obliged to copy books by hand. In the Soviet period the number of literary languages has reached 75, and 48 nationalities which had no writers now do. Such facts disprove the claim of falsifiers that nationality languages are being discriminated against.

Uzbek can be used as an example of how nationality languages have developed during the Soviet period. In order to call a language developed, its lexicon must include at least 60,000 words. Indeed, the two-volume self-defining dictionary of Uzbek published in Moscow in 1981 contains just that number. Another proof of the progressive level of Uzbek is the 14-volume Uzbek Soviet

Encyclopedia. Each year thousands of books in 25 million copies are published in Uzbek, compared to 37 books in 80,000 copies in 1913.

Another charge leveled by falsifiers against the Soviet language policy is that it is a policy of "Russification," by which they mean that nationality languages are losing their national appearance. This is a thoroughly unscientific notion. What do enemies of socialism mean by the term "Russification"? First of all, they mean that nationality languages are borrowing words from Russian. Borrowing is one of the most widespread processes of language development and occurs in all languages at all stages of their history. For example, two-thirds of the vocabulary of modern English is borrowed from other languages. Russian borrowed thousands of words from French, English, German, and Italian in the 17-19th centuries and hundreds of words from Turkic languages. In the Soviet period Uzbek has borrowed thousands of words from Russian and other languages via Russian. This brings Uzbek closer to Russian and other progressive languages and facilitates their study. Obviously, these charges by anti-Soviets are empty.

Falsifiers of the language situation in the Soviet Union also claim that Russian is "squeezing out" nationality languages. However, all Soviet languages have equal rights. In its thousand-year history Uzbek was never as broadly used as it is today, when it is the language of an artistic and scientific literature, of study and instruction, and of a daily press, radio, and television. The voluntary study and use of Russian grows each year in the Soviet Union because, under modern conditions, nationalities need a language which unifies them and serves as a medium of discourse. Soviet nationalities choose Russian as that language because not only is it the mother tongue of nearly 60 percent of the population but it is also the language of the great Russian people, known for its heroism in the struggle for socialism, its courage in the Great Patriotic War, and its selfless help for formerly backward peoples.

Despite their efforts, falsifiers of the friendship of Soviet peoples can never achieve their aims because the Soviet nationality policy is based on science and is aimed at the voluntary flourishing and rapprochement of all nationalities.

UZBEK TELEVISION AIRS NEW LANGUAGE PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 October 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by R. Qosimov titled "Language Is the Mirror of Culture" in which he reports that the first program of a new series on language was aired on Uzbek Television. The program consisted of a round-table discussion in which the following specialists participated:

B. Abdurazzoqov, chief of the Department of Information and Communications with Foreign Countries of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; L. Maksudov, Soviet plenipotentiary to the Gabonese Republic; Q. Khonazarov, director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; and J. Boronov, rector of Tashkent State Pedinstitute of Foreign Languages. Abdurazzoqov stressed that Uzbekistan's experience in building socialism is arousing great interest abroad. The number of foreign guests and tourists

to the republic grows annually and last year Uzbek representatives took part in Soviet days in Peru, Australia, New Zealand, Ethiopia, Greece, and Portugal, and this year in Morocco and Switzerland. In addition, Uzbek specialists provide practical aid to foreign countries, including Afghanistan, Syria, Angola, and Mozambique. L. Maksudov spoke about the value of learning foreign languages. Khonazarov stated that 60 percent of the new ideas created in the world in the area of science and technology and social life are reflected in Russian language publications. Because the progress of socialism is based on cooperation among scholars of all union republics, the publication of their works in Russian facilitates the solution of scientific problems. Boronov noted that at a time when socialist languages are flourishing in the Soviet Union there are several cases of languages disappearing in the capitalist world. At one time it was impossible to translate scientific works into Uzbek, but today the thoughts of this language can be expressed in Russian and several foreign languages, its scientific works translated, and its speakers take part in international forums. Boronov himself learned Russian and through it studied English, German, French, Latin, and Chinese. All participants in the program stated that every person who considers himself civilized needs to know his native language, Russian, and at least one foreign language.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

NEW UZBEK WRITERS' UNION FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ELECTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 24 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 50-word UzTAG report on a plenum of the Uzbek Writers' Union governing board. The plenum took place on 23 December 1985 in Tashkent. Ye. Ye. Berezhikov was elected the new first deputy chairman of the unions' presidium.

UZBEK UNION OF JOURNALISTS: INTRODUCE NEW SOVIET RITUALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 28 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 75-word UzTAG article noting a seminar of the Uzbek Union of Journalists which took place in Tashkent on 27 December 1985. Representatives of the mass information services as well as scientists and writers discussed ways to improve atheist propaganda in the press, and in radio and television programs. The participants noted that special attention should be devoted to work among youth and efforts to introduce more widely new Soviet rituals and rites.

/9599

CSO: 1830/286

RELIGION

STATE OF ATHEIST EDUCATION IN UKSSR EXAMINED

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 18, Sep 85 (signed to press 2 Sep 85) pp 47-50

[Article by A. Kapto, secretary, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "The Moral Potential of Atheistic Education"]

[Excerpts] A significant feature of the theory and practice of molding the new man is the close interrelation and interdependence of atheistic and moral education. The level of morality of the individual significantly depends on his atheistic persuasion. Morality not distorted by religious illusions makes it possible for a person to base his social value and place in life and to contribute to the forming of his scientific viewpoint and development of creative possibilities.

Church people as of old assert that religion is allegedly the only source of morality. And today, they have not abandoned the hope of monopolizing the sphere of moral relationships and establishing themselves in the role of teacher of man and society. The range of problems that they touch on in their sermons is broad: they deal with the areas of politics and the environment, labor and life, personal and family relations, moral norms called upon to influence not only the mind but also the feelings, emotions and way of life of believers. Theologians and priests try to prove the "need" of religion under the conditions of social and scientific-technical progress. They strive to convince that the transition to positions of atheism supposedly means a rupture with morality and amorality.

But the experience of ideological educational and atheistic work completely refutes these assertions of the confessors. It graphically shows that release of the individual from religious influence and the establishment of materialist views result in growth of moral values in society.

Party organizations of the Ukraine devote constant attention to ideological educational work and to the analysis of phenomena and tendencies occurring in the ideological sphere, and they sharply and quickly react to them. The practice of atheistic education is improving, and more attention is being paid to its moral aspect.

In recent years, dissemination of scientific atheism for us in the republic has come to occupy a worthy place in the work of party and public

organizations, ideological institutions, in the pages of the press, in radio broadcasts and in work at place of residence.

Organizational strengthening of the system of atheistic education has become an essential prerequisite for the molding of solid materialist convictions and an active moral position for people. Personnel are selected in party committees who specialize in these questions. In Kiev, there has been created an interrepublic affiliate of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee. Here are studied the experience of atheistic education in the localities and the level of religiosity in different regions of the republic. Recommendations are being worked out relating to organization of atheistic work, introduction of socialist customs and practice of counterpropaganda.

For the 5th year, the republic Scientific Coordinating Council on Problems of Atheistic Education has been in active operation, uniting party personnel, representatives of a number of ministries and departments and scientists. Such coordinating councils exist under all party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and party committees of large enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Republic House of Scientific Atheism is playing an increasingly more active role.

Improving the quality of atheistic broadcasts on television and radio has promoted the creation under the UkSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of a group of consultants from among leading specialists of this field. Articles of republic newspapers and journals on problems of atheistic and moral education have come to have a more systematic and purposeful character.

A Commission on Soviet Traditions, Celebrations and Customs operates under the republic Council of Ministers. Such commissions, and there are 10,300 of them in the republic, work under ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies.

The possibility has appeared of more active use of the educational potential of labor collectives. It is difficult to overestimate their importance in atheistic work and establishment of communist morality.

Atheistic education is becoming a factor in raising the ideological and political level of workers and, in the final analysis, in their more productive work.

A decisive condition of ideological and moral and atheistic education in our society is labor. While religiously motivated labor inhibits the creative forces of the individual, shackles his energy and hinders him from seeing and supporting the new and progressive, conscientious, socially useful labor establishes in him high moral qualities and nonreligious moral guidelines and produces in him the feeling of creator of values and master of his fate.

For this reason, the republic's party organizations in their practical work place principal stress on improvement of atheistic education in the labor collective and try to strengthen its leading role.

It is clear that one can count on the results of atheistic and moral education when it is of a planned, systematic and thought out character and is conducted in a qualified manner.

Several years ago, the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine studied the condition of atheistic work and the extent of religiosity at many plants, factories, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in different oblasts of the republic. The study showed that in addition to collectives in which atheistic education is conducted systematically and effectively there are others where it is engaged in formally, from case to case. The poverty of the forms and methods of atheistic propaganda and its weak connection to others of educational work were disclosed. A significant defect in the establishment of a scientific atheistic viewpoint was underestimation of its moral aspect and the inability of atheist agitators and lecturers to provide a scientific understanding of such "eternal" moral problems as the meaning of life, good and evil, duty and calling, the feeling of responsibility to oneself and society. It is no secret that in such cases religious preachers and missionaries frequently came "to the aid" of people.

In the implementation of practical measures for improving the system of atheistic education, party organizations have paid special attention to strengthening its moral aspect. In Lvov, Ternopol and Ivano-Frankovsk oblasts, dissemination of moral values occupies together with questions of atheism a leading place in the content of "The People Accuse" thematic evenings on unmasking the antipeople's nature of the Uniate Church and Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism.

The most effective means of education, combining the forming of a scientific-materialist viewpoint and high moral qualities, has shown to be women's clubs in Transcarpathian Oblast, social-political clubs in Lvov Oblast, discotheques and disco-theaters with atheistic programs in Crimean, Kharkov, Rovno and Odessa oblasts and evenings on ethical themes in Donetsk Oblast.

Of course, the moral potential of atheistic education is still being used far from fully. In certain party organizations, agitators and lecturers on problems of scientific atheism and ethics so far have been slow to specialize. Certain difficulties arise in organization of this work in small labor collectives as well as there where workers are dispersed. The inadequate elaboration of the moral aspect of atheistic education is perceptibly felt by scientists and social scientists.

The republic's party organizations display special concern for forming in youth firm atheistic convictions, development of a class sense and the ability to firmly oppose religious ideology.

While placing the family at the center of atheistic educational influence, it should not be forgotten that it as of old has been the object of religious influence. Losing one position after another in different spheres of life, church people even today relate the future of religion to the sphere of family life and attempt to transform the family into a basic element of the religious

community and to preserve it as the principal channel of reproduction of religiosity in new generations. In this connection, it is far from an accident that special attention is paid by religious organizations to families with many children where the parents are believers, to the woman as the rearer of the rising generation and to the young generation which is in a spiritual molding stage.

Taking these features and complexities into consideration, the system of atheistic education existing in the Ukraine assigns an important place to educational influence in the family and on the family. There is work in microrayons, in public aid services to families, in universities of family-life culture and in Young Family clubs.

The effectiveness of atheistic education in the school grows appreciably when it is supplemented with the favorable influence of the pedagogic collectives of schools on believing parents of pupils.

Much depends on molding public opinion aimed against vestiges of the past, transformation of the mode of life, able organization of leisure time and the recreational culture of workers. An important role belongs to the new Soviet traditions, celebrations and rites.

It is necessary to point out that believers show interest in them.

The new celebrations and rites have received broad support and approval from the population. This is shown by the growth of people's participation in them. Thus whereas in 1975 solemn registration of marriage constituted 64 percent of the total number of marriages, in 1984--it was already above 85 percent. Solemn registration of the newborn also grew in this year, reaching 66 percent. Study of the effectiveness of introduction of new rites in the republic has shown that their popularity is growing.

Unresolved problems exist. But everywhere the possibilities of socialist rites are being fully used in the struggle with vestiges of phenomena and antipodes of communist morality. In a number of cases, elements of a formal style of performing them have not been overcome. Material and technical support of ceremonial and ritual services is being improved more slowly than one would like. Because of this, the need of the population for new, emotionally saturated rites is so far not being satisfied everywhere.

The antipodes of the communist viewpoint and morality should be countered by the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of molding high spiritual qualities in the Soviet person--the conscientious worker, possessing a high political culture, the patriot, the internationalist.

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RELIGION

UZBEK RELIGIOUS TEACHER RENOUNCES BELIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 October 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Usmon Yusupov titled "Fraud Masked as Religion" in which he deals with the case of Ibrohimjon Mamatqulov, who publicly renounced his religious past. Mamatqulov entered his shameful path from youth, when he decided to go through life without working. At the age of 19 he left Buvayda for Tashkent, where he entered religious school. For 2 years he was in and out of this school, wandering the streets in the meantime, until he fell into the trap of a person claiming to be an Ishan [a type of Muslim religious teacher]. He spent 18 years as the disciple of this Ishan, sweeping, cooking, and washing for him, and also learning from him the secrets of deceiving gullible people to accumulate wealth. When the Ishan died Mamatqulov took his place, moved to Khanabad Village in Kalinin Rayon of Tashkent Oblast, and turned his home into a residence for his disciples. He married three times, having a son and a daughter by his first two wives. Mamatqulov lived as a parasite, spitting his blessings on adherents who came like sheep from near and far with gifts and money. After 30 years of fraudulent existence Mamatqulov had a crisis of conscience. He spent 3 days at the home of the Mullah Kabir, thinking about his life. At the age of 48 what had he done? He had not worked a single shift for the state, and he had brought nothing but grief to his parents. Mamatqulov composed a letter to his disciples and asked Kabir to read it to them. Among other things, the letter stated: "I've often heard the saying 'The Ishan has five stomachs and one is always empty.' Now I understand. Even though I've accumulated wealth this has never satisfied me. I see now that only bread earned by honest labor is filling. Above all, I wish to stress that I am very ashamed and remorseful that I have acted contrary to the laws of our state."

The fraud I. Mamatqulov recently appeared before a court of law. Unfortunately, such people are found in several places. Mamat Turdiyev and Sulton Torayev of Chinaz are such people. They blather on about conscience and purity, but in reality they are supported by disciples. Every communist, Komsomol member, and official must take an active part in atheistic education, and strive to eliminate such cases.

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 October 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word follow-up by Usmon Yusupov titled "The Appearance of a Fraud" in which he notes that I. Mamatqulov was sentenced on 3 October by the Kalinin

Rayon People's Court. In its judgment the court stated that Mamatqulov did not engage in socially useful labor from 1964 to 1970 and falsified his work papers by getting an unidentified person to record that he worked at the Nazarbek Rabkoop subordinate to the Kalinin Rayon Consumer Coop during those years. In the course of their investigation police found in his home 14 bags of saltpeter, 108 pieces of roofing sheet iron, and 43 pieces of lumber, all without receipts and thus purchased illegally. The court sentenced Mamatqulov to 1.5 years' compulsory labor. Although he claimed he was unaware of the illegality of his action, it is impossible to believe that he did not know that saltpeter is not produced by private enterprises and roofing materials and lumber are not grown on private plots. A man that could deceive dozens of people into believing in him surely is intelligent enough to grasp these simple facts.

Accompanying this follow-up is the text of Mamatqulov's renunciation: "I hereby make known through your newspaper that I renounce the calling of Ishan. I state with conviction that I will not enter this path again. I've been an Ishan since 1976. In these years I had disciples in the cities of Tashkent, Namangan, Kokand, Andizhan, Samarkand, and Urgench, in the village of Kayirma in Khavas Rayon, and in the city of Tashauz in Turkmenistan. I am very ashamed of having committed acts that don't comply with today's laws. Instead of doing honest and regular work at some state enterprise I have poisoned the minds of numerous disciples and caused them to waste their time. Now I say this to you: Henceforth I shall do honest work at some state enterprise and, without wasting my time, serve my parents, bring up my children, and ensure that they study in schools."

UZBEK DOCTOR LECTURES ON WOMEN, RELIGION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 19 October 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by M. Karomov titled "Lectures in the Field Tent" in which he discusses the work of Amira Jumayeva as an atheistic lecturer for the Karshi Raykom. Whenever she has free time from her duties as a doctor at the Karshi Rayon Central Hospital, Jumayeva drives to Yertepa Village to lecture on women, hygiene, and religion. In her lecture on the dangers of Islam, Jumayeva uses concrete examples to show that various people calling themselves sorcerers, fortune tellers, and folk healers play on the gullibility of various people in order to accumulate personal wealth. The behavior of those people who continue to adhere to vestiges of the past impedes the development of society. She stressed that hospitals and doctors armed with modern medicine and equipment are necessary for the prevention and treatment of illnesses. Her lectures on "Women and Religion," "Cleanliness Is the Guarantee of Health," and "The Role of Parents in the Healthy Development of Children" also make a good impression on listeners.

SAMARKAND ATHEISM FILIAL IMPROVES WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 October 1985 carries on page 2 a letter from Sh. Mardiyev, director of the Samarkand Oblast Filial of the Republic Scientific Atheism House, titled "Among the Masses" in which he states that in recent years the filial has implemented certain

measures to improve its atheistic education work among the masses. These measures include a review of the qualifications of propaganda cadres and those who work in the atheism field, and improving their training by city, rayon, and farm party organizations. Activists who work in education, medicine and sanitation fields, as well as at trade and vocational schools, enterprises, and other organizations, are being drawn into this work. Special attention is being paid to increasing political education among workers at cultural palaces and clubs. These measures are producing positive results.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

ANONYMOUS ALCOHOL OUTPATIENT CLINIC ESTABLISHED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Corres., Riga, Ye. Vostrukhov: "Talk Without Witnesses: A Khozraschet Anonymous Narcological Clinic Operates Successfully in Riga"]

[Text] It was in the Riga Ametist sobriety club that I met Yanis--at least that is what we will call him in this article. The winners of health runs organized by the club were being honored in a cosy meeting room set up in what was once the basement of an old residential building. The winners were awarded honorary diplomas, certificates and gifts in behalf of the governing board of Ametist. Yanis's entire family participated in the competitions--his wife, his daughter and his son. And for him, a former seaman of the merchant marine, the racetrack became a symbol of a return to the company of healthy people. A couple of years ago Yanis could not even run a hundred meters: He drank regularly, though no one except those close to him knew that.

At first he drank "like everyone else"--a few glasses on holidays, then more frequently with friends after cruises, and after that at sea as well, in his compartment after the watch. The drinking bouts aboard ship did not pass unnoticed: In the end, the once-competent ship mechanic was transferred ashore. He found a job at a plant. Sometimes weeks went by in abstention. But when an excuse surfaced, he started again. He felt guilt before his wife and children, but he did not have the strength to refuse the glass. Sometimes he thought about treatment, but he was hesitant to see a doctor out of shame, and out of the fear that his fellow workers would learn of his affliction.

Time went on, and Yanis turned forty, but he looked much older. He could feel that his memory was growing weaker and that the firmness and confidence of his once-strong hands was disappearing, and he began suffering insomnia and breathing difficulty.

Once while reading the evening newspaper he came across an advertisement: An anonymous narcological office open to anyone for assistance and advice had opened in Riga. For several days he thought about it, and then during a dark evening hour he set off for Strelniyeku Street.

At the admissions desk he was asked for neither his passport nor his place of work. He was asked only for his year of birth and a name he would like

to go by. The receptionist led Yanis to a waiting room: "Make yourself comfortable in the chair and don't worry: You'll have this room all to yourself." Then followed a relaxed talk with the doctor. It was like a confession in a benevolent and encouraging atmosphere. He was offered a course of treatment.

Three weeks later Yanis began outpatient treatment for alcoholism. Only his wife knew of this fact. A month later his yearning for alcohol disappeared, he began to feel better, and his sleep became normal. After a few more months he underwent a repeat preventive course of treatment. As they parted, the doctor recommended to him: "You will need moral support very much: Try joining the city's Ametist sobriety club. Many of our former patients are members there."

So it was that Yanis became a regular visitor at the club, often bringing his children and wife with him.

"Not only have all of us voluntarily promised to refrain from drinking, but we also pledged to fight for total sobriety in all places and in all things," Yanis told me. "Therefore please tell the story about my return to a full life, and about the work of the anonymous narcological service. After all, many still think that regular excessive drinking is a harmless affliction. Remember, it is but a step from such 'cultured drunkenness' to the abyss of alcoholism."

Latvia's first anonymous narcological office was opened in Riga 6 years ago on the initiative of the republic's chief narcologist and indefatigable champion of public health--Yan Karlovich Strazdynsh. It was at that time that the republic's first Ametist sobriety club went to work as well. At Strazdynsh's request the club's governing board provided some of its rooms to doctors. And so two organizations--medical and social, united for one noble goal--worked hand in hand.

The initiative of these citizens of Riga justified itself completely. The Ametist club had dozens of successors in many cities and rayons of Latvia, and its experience is known far beyond the republic. Creation of an anonymous medical service to treat and prevent alcoholism turned out to be extremely effective. Recently the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, generalizing the experience of its activity, reorganized the office as an outpatient clinic, expanded the narcological staff and provided it with a spacious building that had once served as a polyclinic.

"The discrete nature of our therapeutic institution is one of its important characteristics," Yan Strazdynsh feels. "Evidence of this can be found in the research on the social and psychological causes of alcoholism and its consequences. It is absolutely wrong to assert that all alcoholics are 'derelicts' and 'winos.' They are, first of all, sick people. And it is our duty to help them surmount their ailments, to inspire their faith in the possibility for returning to a full, healthy life. Few are capable of dealing with this health-ruining craving for alcohol alone. And this is why it is so unfortunate that many drinkers, ones who even recognize what their

way of life could lead to, are hesitant to apply for medical help--they fear the publicity."

This psychological barrier is removed by the advantages of an anonymous service. In accordance with the provisions of anonymous narcological therapy, the patient is asked for no documents and for no information on his position and place of work or his home address. At the admissions desk he receives only a card bearing a serial number and indicating his year of birth and a pseudonym. And nothing more. Moreover the receptionist makes sure that patients do not accidentally encounter one another.

The outpatient clinic is open 6 days a week, including Saturday--in the evening hours as well. When the new service opened, the narcologists wondered if anyone would come. These apprehensions turned out to be groundless: They did not have to wait long for patients. Not long after, they even had to set up an appointment schedule for treatment, and then to widen the service. Around two and a half thousand persons took advantage of this service.

Physician-psychiatrist Igor Sochnev, a candidate of medical sciences, had just finished with one of his appointments. Seven patients had visited his office that day. The confidential talk with each took not less than an hour. There is much that both the physician and the patient depend on in the first visit to the narcologist. If a bridge of mutual understanding and complete frankness can be established, it is easier to help the patient later on to find the shortest path to recovery.

"We are interested only in that information about the patient's personality and the causes of his ailment which would be necessary for effective help," said I. Sochnev. "Just by crossing the threshold into this office the patient gains a significant chance of success: After all, he has come to us for help on his own. You would have to agree that there is an enormous difference between voluntary treatment and compulsory treatment in a hospital. You can imagine the kinds of tricks patients play at hospitals to avoid taking medicine. But we operate in an entirely different situation."

There is another thing that needs to be said. Even the minimum term of treatment for an alcoholic in a conventional hospital costs the state 250 rubles (this is not including the losses associated with his absence from work). And the Riga anonymous service operates on the basis of full *khozraschet*. The patients themselves pay all expenses.

The narcologists do not maintain any kind of special statistics. But their many years of experience allow for certain conclusions. Persons 30-45 years old use the services of anonymous treatment most often. They are qualified workers, drivers, creative workers, teachers and leaders of certain collectives (they have volunteered this information about themselves). There are many women, mothers chiefly. Incidentally, women also dominate the group of persons who have decided to quit smoking--they can find treatment for this health-ruining habit here as well. For the most part they all live in Riga, but residents of surrounding rural rayons come here for help as well.

Most come voluntarily, but some are brought here by family escort--wives, mothers, brothers. Very often they come with close relatives to the first consultation. The most common diagnosis is the first stage of alcoholism or excessive drinking in the home. It is much easier to cure or prevent sickness in this stage.

The treatment methods depend on the stage of disease and on the patient's personality. Psychotherapy, various supportive treatments and, of course, medicinal resources are used. Most leave the outpatient clinic in an obviously improved state. Few come for repeat therapy because they "slipped up." But many come for "preventive treatment," for supportive procedures. The number of visitors to the outpatient clinic grew significantly in recent months.

11004

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SOCIAL ISSUES

ArSSR VOLUNTARY ANTIALCOHOL SOCIETY DEFINES ROLE

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 19 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by V. Fanardzhyan, chairman, Republic Voluntary Society for the Fight for Sobriety, and vice president, Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences: "No One Should Be Indifferent" under the rubric "Sobriety is the Norm"]

[Text] Today as never before, attention is growing toward moral perfection of society, toward formation of conscious and active builders of communism, and toward surmounting all that is hindering our movement forward. The party stated reinforcement of sobriety as a norm of the life of Soviet people as one of the most important directions in this work.

An initiative titled "In the Trade Union Group--Not One Violation of Labor Discipline and Public Order" is enjoying increasingly wider support. Enforcement of the Law on Labor Collectives and of the enterprise worker honor codes has become noticeably more active. The necessary amendments and supplements are being introduced into union and republic legislation. Its purpose is to raise the effectiveness of measures of influence upon persons guilty of drunkenness.

Our republic's council of ministers developed and is now implementing a program to reduce production and sales of wine and vodka and to increase production of nonalcoholic beverages and other foods.

Eight hundred thirty-eight stills were confiscated from the public, to include 638 that were surrendered voluntarily. The number of trade and public food services enterprises selling alcoholic beverages was reduced. While prior to adoption of the decree, alcoholic beverages were sold in the republic at 2,580 stores and 1,118 food services enterprises, today their number has decreased to 1,408 stores and 290 public food services facilities.

The sales of alcoholic beverages near production enterprises, construction projects, sanatoriums, train stations and cultural and theater enterprises were reduced. In addition, the quantity of stores and dining halls selling nonalcoholic beverages was increased. Just within the Armenian SSR Ministry of Trade alone, 44 public food services enterprises were converted to such organizations. Steps were taken to increase the quality and expand the assortment of nonalcoholic beverages.

Despite the sharp reduction in sales of alcoholic beverages, the republic's retail commodity turnover plan has been 102.3 percent completed since the beginning of the third quarter, while a plan with an additional quota attached to it was completed by 101 percent. The consumer goods sales plan was surpassed by 5.3 million rubles.

A certain amount of work was done by the republic's Ministry of Public Health. A specialized narcological service in Armenia works out of two narcological dispensaries, 22 physicians' narcological offices, 29 medical assistants' narcological stations and 341 public narcological posts. During 1985 five physicians' offices and 10 medical assistants' stations were organized. There are a total of 280 hospital beds for inpatient treatment of such patients.

As of 1 January 1985 a preventive work-therapy hospital of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs for compulsory treatment of chronic alcoholics refusing voluntary treatment and a 60-bed ward of the Sevan psychiatric hospital for compulsory treatment of chronic alcoholics with severe somatic diseases have been functioning in the republic.

An analysis of alcoholism as a disease in our republic in recent years (beginning in 1976) demonstrated that it has increased somewhat, both due to growth in morbidity and due to more-active identification of patients. The overwhelming number of patients are persons 40-49 years old. The 50-year and older age group is in second place. Patients 30-39 years old are in third place. Sporadic cases of juvenile alcoholism and a relatively low percentage of female alcoholism--1.3 percent--are unique. Despite the fact that juvenile alcoholism is represented by sporadic cases, a physicians' juvenile narcological office was created for preventive purposes at the republic's narcological dispensary.

There is a certain amount of interest in the characteristics of morbidity with respect to the sources by which it is revealed: Patients are identified primarily through their own application for assistance, the initiative of relatives is in second place, rayon internal affairs departments are third, and medical institutions are fourth. Identification at work remains the lowest (1.5 percent), which is evidence of a passive effort by the administration and public organizations of large industrial enterprises and construction organizations.

The narcological service is working with internal affairs organs, with a number of ministries and departments, with educational institutions, schools, vocational-technical schools, with plants and with other institutions to prevent, actively reveal and subject to treatment alcoholics and persons needing preventive narcological care. Attention is being devoted to persons who abuse alcohol but who are not alcoholics.

At the same time, as was noted in the recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the fight for sobriety is still at the start of its road. It must grow continually and successively. Lengthy and meticulous work to uproot alcoholism and its consequences lies ahead. Although the decisive steps that are being implemented have already produced tangible results, there are no grounds for self-satisfaction.

While the overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens avidly approve the measures, a certain fraction of the population with a predilection for alcoholic beverages still expects a relaxation of the laws to occur. Such persons will not find support in their hopes. The party's firm decisiveness not to back away from its intended course and to do everything to make sure that it is followed successfully has been met with avid approval.

Helping the party in this work in every possible way is the chief responsibility of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Fight for Sobriety. The decision to form a new public organization received wide support in the country, including in our republic.

The fundamental goal of the new society is to unite the efforts of all true enthusiasts and all proponents of full eradication of the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Through daily purposeful struggle for sobriety and through explanatory work, its goal is to raise the broad masses of the Soviet people to surmount drunkenness and alcoholism and to affirm a sober way of life in all places.

The voluntary society is not being created in a vacuum. Its efforts are based on the experience of the anti-alcohol movement that had existed in the country earlier, especially in the 1920s, and on the experience in the fight against drunkenness accumulated by many republics, krays and oblasts. All that is valuable in this experience must be utilized. The voluntary society for the fight for sobriety must wage a most decisive struggle against indifference and formalism, and it must create public opinion in the collectives that would exclude liberalism, indifference and condonement of violators.

Another important objective of the society is to participate actively in improving the life of Soviet people and intensifying attention to so-called unfortunate families. No matter what form it takes, after all, alcohol is an insidious poison. It disturbs the mind, causes irreversible changes in the activity of the central nervous and cardiovascular systems, it has an unfavorable influence on heredity, and it leads to family tragedies and crimes in the home. Morbidity, temporary incapacitation, disability and mortality due to cardiovascular, respiratory and digestive diseases are associated with consumption of alcohol to a significant extent. Injury, accidents, poisonings and drownings are directly associated with consumption of alcohol, especially among men.

The effort must be conducted in such a way that entire families, towns, workers' settlements and cities would fight for a sober way of life. All of this would make it possible to fundamentally change the situation at home in the country as a whole.

Major tasks face the society in regard to organizing the leisure time of the population. We know that drunkenness is in many ways a problem of leisure time. This means that cultural institutions and sports facilities must work at their full load. Our society's primary organizations must address more boldly the issue of reorganizing the work schedule of club institutions and sports facilities, having in mind their fuller use for public functions in

the evening and on days off and holidays, and to support collective and family forms of leisure. Special attention must be devoted to workers' and students' residence halls, to organizing purposeful anti-alcohol work in them, and to conducting public cultural, athletic and health improvement measures.

The goal of the society is to form an anti-alcohol public opinion, and to provide anti-alcohol publicity.

Attention must be turned to the fact that our society is referred to not as a society fighting against drunkenness and as a society of abstainers, but rather as a society fighting for sobriety: This means that it must bring together not only persons who do not drink, but persons who are actively fighting for a sober way of life. The society's activity is directed not only at fighting against drunkenness but also at the problem of the physical and spiritual improvement of the personality. This is why the society cannot accept "social" drinkers.

The society must become an organization of unbending enthusiasts who serve as models of complete abstention from alcohol and an example of active struggle for sobriety.

During discussion of the draft of the society's charter the question of introducing a so-called "dry law" was raised. The experience of many countries, including ours, shows that simple prohibition will not solve anything in the fight against drunkenness. What we need is stubborn, meticulous work to form the general culture and a full spiritual world for each individual, and to reinforce his moral principles. This is precisely the kind of work that creates the firm foundations on the basis of which sobriety becomes the norm of life, and all necessity of restrictive measures disappears.

Publication of a periodical has been foreseen by the all-union society--the journal TREZVOST I KULTURA. It will be intended for the mass reader, and it will be published for the first time in up to 500,000 copies.

The all-union society for the fight for sobriety is being created on the basis of the territorial-production principle. Primary organizations at the places of work, study or residence of the society's members will become its foundation. These primary organizations will be located at enterprises, in sovkhozes and kolkhozes, at institutions and schools, at residences run by housing administrations and housing operation administrations, and at workers' residence halls when not less than five society members are present. Shop, faculty, brigade and other organizations and public sobriety clubs sponsored by cultural, educational, medical and training institutions can be created within the structure of the primary organizations. The primary organizations are united into rayon, city, oblast and kray organizations, which will in turn be within the structure of the union republic voluntary societies for the fight for sobriety.

Special attention should be turned to this fundamental issue: Primary organizations must be created thoughtfully; a formal approach must be avoided, the quantitative side of the effort must not be emphasized at the expense of the

qualitative side, and the suitability of creating such organizations must be approached attentively in each concrete case. In short, we must protect the society, from the first days of its existence, against eyewash, against the race for large numbers and minimum results; we need to insure highly effective and incisive action, authority and practical results in each primary organization and society.

An uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism lies ahead. No one doubts that the efforts of the party, the state, the ministries, the departments and the social organizations, multiplied by the initiative of the broad masses, will make it possible to solve the important problem of surmounting and uprooting drunkenness and alcoholism in our society.

11004

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SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCIES HOLD ALL-UNION MEETING IN TALLINN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Oct 85 p 1

[ETA Article: "In the Vanguard of Social Policy"]

[Text] Improvement of services to lone elderly citizens is an important direction of implementation of the social program adopted by the party's 26th Congress. This was a topic of discussion at an all-union seminar-conference of workers of the social welfare system, convened 9 October in Tallinn. Among its participants were ministers of social welfare of the union and autonomous republics, kray, oblast and rayon social welfare department directors, and secretaries of republic trade union councils.

The conference was opened by Yu. Batalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

Chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers B. Saul, a member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, greeted the convened participants in behalf of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

Ways of improving the organization of services to lone elderly citizens were examined at the conference in light of the requirements posed by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decree "On Priority Measures for Improving the Material Welfare of Needy Retired Persons and Families and for Intensifying Concern for Lone Citizens." The experience of party, soviet, business and social organizations participating in its implementation and new forms of services to lone citizens and to unemployable war and labor veterans were examined as well.

Reports were given by Comrade Batalin and Estonian SSR Minister of Social Welfare G. Sarri.

It was noted at the conference that in our country, social welfare is becoming increasingly more multifaceted. The state devotes special attention to providing extensive social and personal services to elderly citizens and to war and labor veterans. This includes not only larger pensions but also improvement of living conditions and medical care, and provision of various services in the home. All reserves must be mobilized in order to make elderly people feel themselves to be participants of social life, and to

encourage their active participation in indoctrination of the growing generation. Labor collectives and trade union organizations can and do provide significant assistance in this area. After all, more than half a million labor veterans are now playing a part in the process of production.

Participants of the proceedings of the seminar-conference include N. Yuganson, member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Estonian SSR Trade Union Council; I. Toome, candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; A. Aben, director, Department of Science and Educational Institutions, Estonian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan and the AUCCTU, and representatives of the USSR Ministry of Finance and of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent societies.

11004

CSO: 1800/134

TARTU UNIVERSITY LAX ON STUDENT DISCIPLINE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Nov 85 p 1

[Unsigned Estonian Telegraph Agency article: "Focus on the Training of Specialists"]

[Text] The acceleration of the country's socio-economic development and the achievement--on the basis of that development--of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society have been defined in the platform documents approved by the October (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as today's most important tasks. The human factor is assigned a deciding role in the fulfillment of those tasks. In this regard, special demands are being made on programs to train specialists in various areas as well as leaders of production and scientific subdivisions. This concerns not only the sphere of scientific-practical training, but also the ideological level of the educational-indoctrination process.

This was discussed at the 6th conference of the party organization of Tartu State University (TSU), which took place on 16 November in Tartu.

A. Kiris, secretary of the university's party committee, who presented a report and those who took part in the discussions talked about the large amount of work which the TSU communists have done in the past two years to improve the quality of academic, scientific and indoctrination work. Ninety percent of the students participate in the work of the student scientific society. In 1984 alone they received eight diplomas from various all-union competitions for student scientific work. Research studies by Tartu students were awarded medals, including two from the USSR Academy of Sciences in the areas of physics and biology.

A series of tasks aimed at strengthening contacts between science and production has been completed. Specialists from the university participate in four comprehensive, goal-oriented programs of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, as well as seven scientific programs, aimed at resolving the most important scientific-technical problems. In the past five-year plan period 21 doctoral and more than 100 candidate dissertations were completed.

However, it was noted at the conference that the organization of ideological-political education for students requires further improvement. Infractions of academic discipline by students have not yet been completely eliminated. The success rate in the physico-chemical and certain other departments is low. Inadequacies were noted in the work of instilling in students a high standard of behavior and leisure-time use. There are still violations of order and discipline in the dormitories.

In specifying directions for the party organization's work in the forthcoming period, the conference was guided by provisions in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the CPSU Charter with proposed changes and the Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of our country. The university's communists have set as a goal the discovery of reserves for a significant improvement in the effectiveness and improvement in the quality of the academic, scientific and indoctrination work. A new slate for the directing organs of the party organizations was chosen.

R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and G. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and specialized secondary education, spoke to the conference and took part in its work.

I. Nuut, ESSR minister of higher and specialized secondary education, also participated in the work of the conference.

P. Kenkmann, was chosen secretary of the party committee at the first session which was held.

8543

CSO:1800/123

SOCIAL ISSUES

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT CITED FOR FAILURES IN ANTIALCOHOL PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 600-word editorial entitled "Health Is The Nation's Wealth." The editorial reviews health problems associated with abuse of alcohol and the measures taken by the medical establishment to prevent and treat these problems. While it notes the rapid growth of specialized treatment centers, the editorial accuses the medical profession of shortcomings in the area of medical treatment of alcoholics. It maintains that many doctors continue to issue medical certificates for injuries, hiding the fact that the patient's trauma occurred while the patient was intoxicated. Such "softheartedness," the editorial points out, leads to a further spread of alcoholism and drunkenness and prevents labor collectives from taking appropriate actions against such people.

Ukraine, Kirghizia, and Armenia are singled out as republics where medical treatment facilities for alcohol addiction have not been fully developed. It is completely unacceptable to have the doctors see their patients only once in 2 or 3 years as they do in Rostov-on-the-Don and Taganrog, contends the editorial: "The addiction treatment establishments should function as organized centers for new methods of treating alcoholism and drunkenness." And doctors should play a major role in developing new approaches to treatment and new effective medications, it adds.

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 22 December 1985 on page 2, a 1,000-word article also addresses the issue of inadequate medical facilities and poor medical care for alcoholics. The Kirghiz People's Control Committee criticizes the Kirghiz Ministry of Health for failing to meet its responsibility for the medical treatment of alcoholism and drunkenness. It blames the ministry for failing to build and organize adequate medical facilities for this purpose. It accuses doctors of avoiding direct involvement with alcoholic patients and of poor cooperation with public committees working to prevent alcoholism and drunkenness. The committee stressed that care of patients suffering from alcoholism is particularly lax in the Kantskiy, Tonskiy, Ak-Suyskiy, and Issyk-Kulskiy rayons. It concluded that the health ministry's negligence in its control over the drug and alcohol addiction administration is directly responsible for the republic's inadequate alcohol prevention program and poor facilities for the treatment of alcoholics.

/12766

CSO: 1800/227

SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN SSR SURVEY REPORTS PROBLEMS IN ECONOMIC EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 4 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 600-word GRUZINFORM article entitled "To Learning--Effectiveness" which notes that while attention to economic education in the Georgian republic has grown in the last few years, there are still several problems and inadequacies. The results of a sociological survey conducted by the Center for Study, Formation, and Prognosis of Social Opinion under the Georgian CP Central Committee were summed up in a routine meeting of the Georgian CP Central Committee Coordinating Council on the Economic Education of Workers, presented by N. Sh. Endeladze, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department. In discussing means of "increasing the effectiveness of economic propaganda," the council noted that in Signakhskiy Rayon inadequacies in organizing the economic education of workers and in finding production reserves were caused to a significant degree by the formal approach of the party raykom, rayispolkom and Komsomol raykom. "In recent years this question has not been examined in the buro of the party raykom. The educational-material base is weak in the region, there are no means of clear agitation or methodological literature. The level of propagandist training is low. Errors in economic education were caused mainly by regional lagging in many important positions in developing industrial and agricultural production." The council considered it expedient to refer the question of inadequacies to the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro for discussion. In addition, the council resolved to assign a number of enterprises and organizations in Tbilisi to economic scientific-technical research institutes and VUZ departments to improve their level of economic learning; it was envisaged that this experience might then be disseminated across the republic. The meeting of the Coordinating Council was summed up by its chairman, Second Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee B. V. Nikolskiy.

/9599

CSO: 1830/283

SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEK ROUNDTABLE ON REASONS FOR POLITICAL SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SHARQ YULDUZI in Uzbek No 5, May 1985 carries on pages 146-153 an article under the heading "Three Communists, Three Fates, Three Generations." The article consists of a discussion concerning implementation of the resolution of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee 16th Plenum. The discussion is led by J. Sa"dullayev. Participants are 1) Ghulom ota Soipov, party member since 1954 who is described as having dedicated his entire life to building a new life; 2) Nazrulla Mannopov, metal worker in airplane construction and community activist; and 3) Mastura Ubaydullayeva, youngest member of the group, a teacher. In the introduction, Sa"dullayev notes that the Communist Party of Uzbekistan 16th Plenum gave an evaluation of the "situation which came into existence in our republic in the last decade. Active work is being conducted on a very broad scale to improve the social environment. But there is one problem which still alarms and puzzles most people: Why did such a situation occur?" Soipov says that the roots must be sought in the superficiality of some workers' world views, the weakness of their convictions, and their luxuriant life-styles. Soipov is particularly critical of the toleration by communists of negative phenomena among leaders.

In response to this, Sa"dullayev recalls a case which started in 1979 but which dragged on until 1985. His detailed account of it takes up a quarter of the article. It concerns a school director from Orzhonikidzevskiy Rayon who had worked honestly for 17 years; she tried to call attention of republic authorities to local shortcomings in educational work and to violations of financial discipline. The response to her eight petitions was indifference and handing her case back over to local authorities. For her efforts to correct misdeeds the teacher was accused of trying to stir up trouble, she was insulted, and a strong reprimand was issued to her. One time a petition with 30 signatures was sent to the rayon party committee and other offices claiming that the complaining director was not fit to be a Soviet teacher. As late as March 1985, the chairman of the rayon department of people's education signed an order issuing her another strong reprimand. In the end, the unprincipled, irresponsible, bureaucratic workers involved in eyewash were punished.

Soipov refers to other problems which bother him, such as the large number of healthy males who choose to work as salesmen in the retail network and the ways (such as false medical excuses) which parents use in attempts to prevent

their children from being taken into military service. He also mentions that religious books are in plentiful supply in the marketplace.

In her remarks, Ubaydullayeva complains of the difficulty in trying to teach when the rayon administration looks upon her pupils as a work force. She says that at the school in Chilanzarskiy Rayon where she works the phone starts ringing in the morning with such requests as "100 pupils and 10 teachers to clean up the neighborhood."

UZBEK INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON PEOPLE'S MILITIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 October 1985 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by V. Malyutin, deputy chief of the Administration for Preserving Social Order of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, titled "Important Support" in which he discusses the work of the voluntary people's militia. Among the republic's 600,000 people's militia are workers, farmers, intellectuals, and students.

The people's militia cooperate with internal affairs and procurator organs in fighting violations of law and order, helping to solve crimes, and preventing auto accidents. The effectiveness of their work depends on the level of their knowledge of the law and on measures to prevent violations of law and order. Despite much work done in this area the legal education of the militia remains unsatisfactory. Various city and rayon law enforcement organs do not provide sufficient help to them in organizing and planning their work. As a result the work of the people's militia is unsatisfactory in Nukus and Khodzhayli cities of Karakalpakistan, Gulistan and Yangiyar of Syrdarya, and Sabir Rakhimov, Oktyabr, and Akmal Ikramov Rayons of Tashkent. Perfecting the work of voluntary people's militia and strengthening their ties with law enforcement organs is an urgent task.

UZBEK DISPENSARY SYSTEM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 October 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The People's Health Is the Nation's Wealth" which discusses steps to organize a general dispensary system in the republic. Presently, republic cities have over 2,700 treatment and therapy sections, 400 shop treatment sections, and 3,000 pediatric sections. Dispensaries for children, students, pregnant women, veterans, and workers are being organized into a general dispensary system. Additional sums have been allocated to improve this system in 16 republic areas, including the spending of 11 million rubles for drugs and sums to produce 27 million copies of 22 forms. Over 300 treatment and therapy sections have been enlarged. Leading specialists of medical schools, scientific research institutes, and the Ministry of Health are providing methodological help and advice on improving the system in the rayons, where more than 1.3 million people visit dispensaries each year. Unfortunately, this work is not being approached responsibly in some areas. Sometimes hospitals do not provide enough necessary medicine or equipment, and violations of regulations take place. Such conditions especially exist in children's dispensaries in rural areas of Navoi, Samarkand, and Khorezm Oblasts. In addition, many sections

are not implementing measures to introduce a general program for annual medical examinations of the population. The entire sector of dispensaries and polyclinics must be expanded and propaganda work among the population increased. Medical projects under construction must be finished on time. Ministries, agencies, farms, trade unions, and other public organizations must take part in implementing measures to establish a program of annual medical examinations among the population.

/6091

CSO: 1830/272

SOCIAL ISSUES

LOW PAY FOR NURSES MAY CLOSE LATVIAN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 25 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Latvian pediatrician I. Baranovskaya, the head of the Latvian republic's tuberculosis sanatorium for children. Baranovskaya points up the critical need for an increase in salaries to retain health professionals who work with young children in hospitals "in order to preserve medical establishments such as ours."

"The hospital has 220 children, half of whom are ill with bone diseases. Many come here at one-and-a-half years of age and remain for 2-2.5 years, totally bedridden and in casts." Currently, two professionals care for each group of 25 children. Because the pay is so low, older nurses who have worked 30-40 years are retiring on meager pensions while younger ones are leaving soon after their arrival to find higher paying jobs with lesser demands.

CSO: 1800/244

CULTURE

JOURNAL CARRIES WORKS OF AFGHAN UZBEK POETS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 7, July 1985 carries on page 15 "Melodies of the Saur Revolution." This consists of poems by five Afghan Uzbek poets: Ashraf Azimiy, Muhammad Amin Matin, Qori Sharafiddin Sharaf, Zikrillo Shariq, and Akram Qizghin. A note by Dr of Philological Sciences Professor Abduzuhur Abduazizov introduces the poetry. In it he mentions two other Afghan Uzbek poets, Shoghulom Ahmadiy and Osifa Shodoh. Abduazizov notes that the works of Afghan Uzbek poets have their own particular "language and style as well as content."

BETTER ORGANIZATION OF UZBEK, OTHER FOLK EPIC SINGERS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 8, August 1985 carries on pages 16-17 a 1,500-word article by Deputy Chairman of the UzSSR Writers Union Folklore Council Otayor titled "Accompaniment to the Times." The article concerns the results of the sixth review-competition of bakhshi which was recently held in Khorezm and some problems which it brought to mind. Otayor says, "It is known that the traditions, qualities, folklore, cultures, art, and literature of the Central Asian peoples are very much in harmony with one another. It would be most appropriate if review-competitions were organized in the republic of Uzbek bakhshi, Karakalpak jirov, Kazakh okin, Azeri oshuq, Khorezm khalfa and dostonchi, and others." Otayor calls for more serious attention to oblast level review-competitions leading up to those on a republic level. He regrets that there are serious problems among bakhshi. They include disorder, heavy drinking, failure to appreciate others' successes, anonymous letters, and fighting over authority and place. "Sometimes what happens is this: a new talent appears in one field or another and he becomes carried away by superficial praise. He expends his talent going from toy [wedding feast] to toy in pursuit of money. He becomes caught in the trap of self-satisfaction or gossip. When such phenomena occur, the proper approach is not to remove him from the field which interests him or to keep him from activities; rather, it is necessary to search for ways to cultivate the one who possesses the talents as much as possible, and to use such ways with the intervention of the republic-level kollektivi of the relevant field to call him to order. It is regrettable that talented bakhshi-poets who have always participated, such as Yusuf Rahmatulla-oghli of Nurota, Bakhshi Shoberdi of Surkhan-Darya, famous dostonchi Islom Shoir's son Ziyodulla Bakhshi, Mamay Bakhshi, Zoir Shoir of Shakhrisabz, and Jelges Yesbulganov, did not participate in this review-competition."

UZBEK LITERARY TREATMENT OF POLITICAL THEMES RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word article by Professor Doctor of Philology Salohiddin Mamajonov entitled "Socialist Realism Is the Great Program for Literature" in which he discusses the treatment of sociopolitical themes in Uzbek literature in conjunction with the 80th anniversary of the publication of Lenin's article "Party Organization and Party Literature." Lenin's essay laid a partyminded foundation for literature and art and became a program for a literature of socialist realism. Lenin emphasized that the artist must fight for the goals and ideas of the worker class, working masses, and Communist Party; have a strong class and ideological position; and mobilize all his talent and skill to express the truth of the party and the people. Lenin also showed that a non-partyminded idea was nothing but a false mask, and that the freedom of the bourgeois writer was merely subordination to money or a boss. Today, imperialism only supports works and gives freedom to writers who distort the truth of life, praise the capitalist world, propagate the ideas of war and fascism, denigrate the role of the people in history, and promote moral corruption. Lenin demonstrated that such freedom is false and is only freedom to deny the interests of the people. He stressed that there is no obstacle to the Soviet or proletarian writer to write whatever he wishes, but he has no right to propagate antiparty views. To do so is to oppose the people's interests and the progressive development of society. Only such works are condemned as contrary to the party's principles.

However, partymindedness and high artistry are difficult goals to achieve. In Uzbek literature, along with ideologically and artistically mature works there are also quite a few works of shallow content, ideological emptiness, and artistic worthlessness. Although some poems, short stories, and plays have attempted to speak the truth and fight the ills that impede the realization of the party's goals, these works are often one-sided. They simply state and enumerate ills, but fail to reveal their social bases. Sometimes the writer ignores the creative, constructive nature of the people and instead offers characters who are riffraff, callous, and steeped in the dark sides of life.

Unfortunately, contemporary Uzbek writers have failed thus far to create a mature political novel. By "political" must be understood themes that do not deal exclusively with international issues. Some Uzbek novels treat important sociopolitical themes but are written in a reportage style and are weak artistically. Some writers are weak in party feeling and a Marxist-Leninist world view, which leads them to commit ideological and political errors in treating historical themes (Mamadali Mahmudov's novel "Immortal Cliffs"); in some works the role of the people is denigrated, which leads to artificiality and naturalism in depicting reality (Sa'dulla Karomatov's novel "The Last Dune"); and in some works the slighting of the powerful role played by science and technology in the fate of man results in a one-sided treatment of the theme of nature (Shukrulla's poem "Debate of the Century"). In some works one senses a fascination for customs that impede progress. Some young writers experiment with complex styles and methods and fail to understand that any style or method must function to express the idea easily

and clearly. Such writers merely insult literary critics when they claim that they are misunderstood.

PROBLEMS BESET PUBLICATION OF YOUNG UZBEK WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 18 October 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word item by Raim Farhodiy, Murod Muhammad Dost, and Anvar Obidjon titled "Book Publishing Should Meet Requirements" in which they express dissatisfaction with the publication of works by young writers. In recent years many talented youths have taken up literature and are making significant contributions to the growth of Uzbek literature. Although their works are regularly published by the Yosh Gvardiya Publishing House and the journal YOSHLIK, publication activities are below the level of demand. In many cases books are printed on worthless paper and with poor-quality graphics. Also, it is known that publication of literary books per reader in Uzbekistan lags far behind that in other republics. Much of the problem may be attributed to the slack pace of construction of the new polygraphic plant for Yosh Gvardiya. Completion of this facility is urgently needed for the publication of books by young writers and for children.

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CSO: 1830/270

CULTURE

POPULAR ESTONIAN TV PROGRAM WILL NOW BE IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA in Russian 17 January 1986 publishes on page 3 a 200-word article on the popular Estonian TV program "Forum". The program, which yearly receives "thousands of letters" from viewers, consists of questions called in by viewers and answered by ministers and deputy ministers of party organizations. "Forum", which to this point has been broadcast in Estonian, will begin transmitting in Russian, starting on 6 February. "Among the many letters from TV viewers was a request to organize this popular TV program in Russian as well. No, the opportunity to fulfill this request has come to Estonian television." It is signed by E. Anupylid, director of transmission.

LENIN'S WORKS TRANSLATED INTO LATVIAN

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 23 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 100-word announcement that the Institute of Marxism Leninism is preparing a 10-volume edition in Latvian of the complete works of Lenin. Two volumes have already been published. The translation is being carried out by the Latvian Central Committee's Institute of History. The collection is planned for completion by 1988.

/12913

CSO: 1800/232

REGIONAL ISSUES

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION VIEWED

Alma Ata IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK
in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 85 pp 50-56

[Article by A. K. Koshanov and V. I. Redozubova: "Socio-Economic Aspects of Environmental Protection Activity"]

[Text] Environmental quality, by exerting a direct influence on the conditions of man's labor and life, determines to a considerable extent the possibilities for development of productive forces and production relations. Therefore, it is not by chance that the "Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period up to 1990," which were confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress, name improvement and perfection of environmental protection measures applicable to all sectors of the national economy as one of the basic tasks of the country's economic and social development.

Such close attention to the environmental protection problem is due to the following circumstances. During the past several decades, qualitative changes have occurred in the interrelations of society and nature. Scientific and technical progress has considerably expanded the possibilities of mastering resource potential, demanding in so doing an increasingly intensive use of natural resources. Practically all elements of the environment are now included in economic turnover. Mankind uses approximately 70 percent of land which is suitable for agriculture, 80-90 percent of natural fodder land and nearly 50 percent of timber growth. The annual extraction of mineral raw materials per inhabitant of the planet reaches an average of 24 tons. The USSR extracts up to 5 billion tons of raw materials annually, not counting the barren rock. (Footnote 1) (See A. N. Alymov: "Productive Forces: Problems of Development and Distribution," Moscow, 1981, p 226; "Economic Problems of Efficient Nature Management and Environmental Protection," Moscow, MGU [Moscow State University Publishing House], 1982, p 27). During the 1960-80 period in the Kazakh SSR alone, production of crude oil increased 11.6-fold, of coal 3.6-fold, and of iron ore 4.5-fold and the output of electric energy increased 6-fold. (Footnote 2) (T. A. Ashimbayev: "The Economy of Kazakhstan: Achievements and Prospects," Alma Ata, 1982, pp 23, 24).

The volume of natural wealth being drawn into social production is, thus, steadily growing. The result of such accelerated growth in the consumption of natural resources is the emergence of the problem of their shortage.

Moreover, enormous quantities of industrial waste enter the environment and pollute it. A threat to the existence of entire natural complexes may arise.

The negative consequences of intensification of metabolism between society and nature are diverse. Hundreds of millions of tons of various polluting substances are now discharged into the atmosphere: ash, sulfuric anhydride and sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, chlorines, lead, fluorides, and others. During the past 100 years, the discharge of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere has increased 30-fold, of sulfur dioxide 15-fold, and of lead 20-fold. (Footnote 3) (O. Balatskiy: "Economics and Quality of the Environment," Kiev, 1984, p 26). The thermal effect of cities on the environment is also extremely noticeable.

Water is among natural components which experience a strong technogenic effect. According to some assessments, the volume of irretrievable losses of water at the contemporary stage amount to 130-150 km³ a year. The pollution of water sites by various runoffs is also an important problem. Active polluters are sectors of industry (first of all, chemical, pulp and paper, and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy sectors) as well as agriculture (approximately 60 percent of mineral fertilizers alone used in the fields are washed into rivers) and public utilities.

As a result of the aforementioned processes, the nature's self-regulation and self-purification ability is undermined. Reproduction of natural resources cannot occur by virtue of natural processes alone, it demands extensive, purposeful regulation from society. "An uncontaminated environment under contemporary conditions," K. G. Gofman stresses correctly, "is no longer a free blessing of nature. It must be regarded as one of the goals of social production." (Footnote 4) (K. G. Gofman: "Economic Assessment of Natural Resources Under Conditions of Socialist Economics," Moscow, 1977, p 190).

The society, naturally, is faced with the task of preserving the environment's ability of self-reproduction and neutralizing the adverse effect on nature by providing in this connection for expenditures directed at improving the quality of the environment. These expenditures increase in proportion to the build-up of economic potential and become a factor which determines the efficiency and structure of the national economy. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, approximately R65 billion from all sources of financing, including R9.281 billion in state capital investments, were spent for protection and reproduction of natural resources. In the Kazakh SSR the state capital investments in measures for protection of nature and efficient utilization of natural resources amounted to R635 million in the same period. It is assumed that in the 11th Five-Year Plan the expenditures for the protection of nature may be even more considerable. During the 1981-82 period alone, they exceeded R15 billion in the country as a whole, including R3.7 billion in state capital investments. During the 1981-82 period, they amounted to R198 million in the Kazakh SSR. (Footnote 5) (See: "Problems of Economics of Developed Socialism," Moscow, 1983, p 177; I. Novikov: "Protect Nature," PRAVDA, 1983, 5 June; "The National Economy of Kazakhstan in 1982: Statistical Yearbook," Alma Ata, 1983, p 138).

On the whole the change in the character of interrelations of society and nature is expressed in profound mutual penetration of natural and production processes.

The content of production activity itself at the contemporary stage is becoming considerably more complicated and its boundaries are being expanded. Today, it includes not only the creation of material wealth on the basis of transformation of natural resources, but also restoration, reproduction of natural resources themselves.

Reproduction and protection of the environment are stipulated by the entire system of economic laws of socialism and, first of all, by the basic economic law. It is impossible to ensure complete well-being and all-round development of members of the socialist society without harmonization of relations with nature.

Up to a certain time, measures directed at preservation of individual elements of the untouched nature were in the center of environmental protection activity. This approach no longer corresponds to the scale of society's intervention in natural processes. Negative consequences of this intervention have acquired a global character. Man, his health and well-being are endangered in today's ecological situation. The consequence of environmental pollution is deterioration of labor and rest, decline in the quality of foodstuffs, and on the whole deterioration of man's health. A rise in the sickness rate of the population has been noted in pollution zones.

The link between the level of health and the level of pollution has already been studied by scientists for several decades. At the present time, the facts of much higher frequency of illnesses in urban areas compared with rural ones as well as in industrially developed countries compared with less developed ones may be regarded as have been proven. According to the assessment of B. Ts. Uralnis, 2.6 million out of 10.8 million deaths in economically developed countries in 1975 occurred as a result of air, water and soil pollution. (Footnote 6) (B. Ts. Uralnis: "Evolution of Life Expectancy," Moscow, 1978, p 208).

Scientists have established that during the past several decades a number of formerly unknown diseases came into existence and were brought to light: endocrine, allergic, and toxic ones, which increase in connection with the mass of chemical substances that formerly did not exist in man's environment. Along with cardiovascular and oncological diseases, hereditary diseases, which are aroused by increased radioactivity, emerge in the foreground. Meanwhile, available calculations show that reduction of the sickness rate by only 1 percent on the scale of the country saves more than R30 million. (Footnote 7) (I. A. Kucherin: "Economic Aspects of the Sickness Rate and Labor Productivity," Leningrad, 1978, p 9).

Thus, in the social aspect environmental pollution causes a reduction in the degree of satisfaction of requirements.

Conservation of nature has always been defined as the most important social task in our country. Health and all-round development of the individual come forward under socialism as a goal and condition of further development of society. A comprehensive program of measures aimed at preventing the pollution

of reservoirs, air and soil is being implemented in the USSR. Thus, during the first 3 years of the current five-year plan, purification facilities with an overall area of 17.1 million m³ of waste effluents per day were put into operation in cities and at industrial and agricultural enterprises. The quantity of contaminated runoffs released into reservoirs was reduced this way by 2.9 m³ a year. In 1983, despite a steady growth in the volumes of production, the overall quantity of harmful substances released into the air by sources of pollution was reduced by 9 million tons compared with 1975. In the same period, trapping and neutralization of harmful substances increased from 65 percent to 75 percent. In the Kazakh SSR this indicator amounts to 83-84 percent. (Footnote 8) (Z. S. Nuriyev: "To Save for the Descendants," PRAVDA, 1984, 4 June; "The National Economy of Kazakhstan: Statistical Yearbook," Alma Ata, 1983, p 137). In this case, during the two preceding five-year plans, 75 environment protection objects were commissioned at the republic's nonferrous metallurgy enterprises alone, among which are reverse and repeat water utilization systems with a capacity of 293,600 m³ per day and industrial gas purification installations of 9.294 million m³ per hour.

During a 10-year period (1971-80), nonferrous metallurgy enterprises of Kazakhstan expended R217 million in state capital investments for construction of environment protection objects, including R83.3 million for protection of the air basin, R123.8 million for protection and efficient utilization of water resources, and R9.7 million for protection and efficient utilization of land and mineral resources. (Footnote 9) (N. A. Meshcheryakov, A. U. Usenov: "Organization and Condition of Work Fulfillment with Regard to Environment Protection in the System of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy: Express-Information," Alma Ata, KazNIINTI [Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Scientific and Technical Information and Technical and Economic Research], ser 09.01, ed 49, p 6).

Nonferrous metallurgy enterprises of Eastern Kazakhstan expend R4.5 million annually for improving labor conditions and labor safety techniques. Technical measures include sealing of dust formation sources and modernizing ventilation systems. Construction of purification structures is being conducted. In coordination with medical measures (100-percent encompassing by professional check-ups and health center supervision of those working under harmful conditions) the oblast was able to reduce the level of occupational disease of nonferrous metallurgy workers by 52 percent in the past 10 years. (Footnote 10) (A. Bragin, N. Izmukhambetov, and others: "Medical Service for Nonferrous Metallurgy Workers of Eastern Kazakhstan," ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYE KAZAKHSTANA, 1980, No 7, pp 4-5).

It is important to examine the environmental pollution problem not only in the social but in the economic aspect as well, since:

- a) the aerosol acids contained in air destroy stone and metal surfaces, causing a 1.5-fold reduction in the service period of industrial equipment. The premature depreciation of capital leads to additional expenditures for current and major repairs;
- b) a reduction in the volumes of production occurs in nature exploiting sectors (scientists have established that in the activity zone of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises the productivity of wheat is 40-60 percent less and the protein content in grain is 25-35 percent lower); and

c) together with waste and discharge of polluting substances there are losses of raw materials and materials.

All of this, certainly, has an effect on the indicators of social production efficiency and its final result. Moreover, the question already stands today in a way that a result of a given process of production cannot be regarded as final at all if the output of production is accompanied by environmental pollution. Since there is every reason to include environmental cleanliness among the blessings which are necessary to satisfy workers' requirements, the assessment of final results cannot be regarded as sufficiently full without taking the environmental factor into account.

At the present time, two main directions have been formed in solving problems of protecting the environment from pollution. The first is constructing purification facilities, which have already gained broad dissemination. The advantage of this direction consists in the fact that it makes it possible within relatively brief periods of time and with small capital investments (20-30 percent from the volume of fixed capital) to weaken the effect on the environment of the material production base without any changes in it in principle.

Construction of purification facilities, however, leaves some unsolved questions, for example, such as the problem of elimination of solid waste, which accumulates in sedimentation tanks. Moreover, this direction does not guarantee a halt in pollutants entering the environment, which means that it is not sufficiently effective.

The second direction constitutes a fundamental solution of this problem. Its essence consists in changing the character of technology and devising waste-free production. Some scientists consider in general that the negative effects occurring in nature are caused not only and not so much by the rapid development of production and expansion of man's sphere of intervention in natural processes (although this is not subjected to doubt) as much as by the fundamental difference of the circulation matter in economic and ecological systems. (Footnote 11) (M. Ya. Lemeshev: "Systems Bases of Nature Management: Socialism and Nature," Moscow, 1982, p 49).

It is difficult to disagree with this assertion. It is well known that in natural systems the circulation is closed. But in economic systems only 1-1.5 percent of matter is utilized, the remaining 98.5-99 percent represent production waste. Hence there seems to be a natural way out: to take the path of imitating nature, to implement a closed economic cycle, that is to "ecologize" production.

An ecologically permissible effect on nature makes it possible to increase the production of material wealth, which is required by society, without a negative influence on man's living environment. On the contrary, utilization of ecologically dangerous production technologies leads to degeneration of natural systems and, consequently, to the appearance of economic and social harm.

Economists single out the stages of ecologization of production. I. Ya. Blekhtsin and V. A. Mineyev believe that only improvement of production

technology will occur during the first stage, introduction of low-waste and closed technologies during the second stage, and, finally, the highest stage of ecologization, which contemplates the creation of comprehensive waste-free production systems that are supplemented by combines engaged in processing all industrial and household waste into materials which are amenable to natural regeneration or fit for economic use. (Footnote 12) (I. Ya. Blekhtsin and V. A. Mineyev: "Productive Forces of the USSR and the Environment," Moscow, 1982, pp 36-37).

Obviously, comprehensive utilization of natural resources and processing of individual kinds of production waste should be named as the first step on the path to introduction of waste-free technologies.

Possibilities of comprehensive utilization of natural resources are available practically in every nature exploiting sector. Nonferrous metallurgy is a graphic example. It is among the sectors with the largest output of various waste per unit of production, which is linked with the character of mineral raw materials. It is known that the content of valuable components in ores of nonferrous, rare and precious metals per 1 ton fluctuates between a few grams and several kilograms, that is between a few decimal fractions and several percent. An exception is the aluminum industry, where the content of the basic substance in bauxites and nephelines is at a 20-30 percent level. In this connection the production of every unit of metal in nonferrous metallurgy is accompanied by formation of hundreds and thousands of tons of waste, with the ballast part of raw materials completely converting to solid and gaseous waste.

According to the data of the Economics Institute of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, accumulated in the dumps of the republic's nonferrous metallurgy enterprises are more than 2.850 billion t of rocks, 1.080 billion t of waste of concentrating factories, and more than 450 million t of metallurgical and 28 million t of other waste material. (Footnote 13) (See: NARODNOYE KHOZYASTVO KAZAKHSTANA, 1983, No 2, p 50). This waste is justly called "ores deposited on the surface," because the content of metal, for example, in slag exceeds a similar indicator in ores being extracted. The industrial value of 1 t of zincous slag of lead and copper plants is twofold-threefold higher than the value of 1 t of complex ores according to wholesale factory prices of components in finished products. The work experience of the Ust-Kamenogorsk and Chimkent Lead Plants has shown that depleted slags contain 0.7-1 percent copper, 0.1-0.25 percent lead, 2.5-3 percent zinc, over 30 percent iron and more than 50 percent of silicate components. (Footnote 14) (A. Sychev, Ye. Sagimbayev: "The Goal is Waste-Free Production," RUDNYY ALTAY, 1984, 6 March). If it is taken into account that at the contemporary level of development of technology the extraction of ore containing 0.4-0.5 percent copper, 0.5 percent lead and 1.5 percent zinc is profitable, then such slags cannot be called waste slags.

Academician I. V. Petrovskiy stated: "I reject the concept of 'waste' itself. That, which is being discarded today into pipe and drain, is a bundle of human labor. It must be used." (Footnote 15) ("Philosophical and Social and Hygienic Aspects of Nature Preservation," Moscow, 1976, p 26). At present there is a sulfur deficiency of the soil throughout the world, but this most valuable product is being discarded into the air and pollutes the atmosphere.

An example of high results achievement in comprehensive utilization of natural raw materials is the Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine imeni V. I. Lenin, which is a complex of metallurgical and chemical production facilities that technologically closely cooperate with each other and other Altay enterprises. With regard to the quantity of elements being extracted and the degree of their extraction, the combine is a leading one in the country's nonferrous metallurgy and is at a level of best foreign enterprises. In 1952, only 2 components were extracted here from complex ores, but now 15 components are being extracted with the relative share of "incidental" output amounting in the overall volume to 53 percent. (Footnote 16) (K. Boztayev: "The Golden Dump," IZVESTIYA, 1964, 6 April).

The comprehensive approach to utilization of natural resources is also characteristic of other oblast enterprises. Thus, a possibility was found at the Ust-Kamenogorsk Titanium and Magnesium Combine of utilizing production waste such as slimes, which are used as a starting raw material at a local cement plant. As a result of commissioning of a Waelz complex at the Leningrad Polymetallic Combine, it has become possible to use cold slags, which will additionally yield hundreds of thousands of tons of nonferrous metals.

The economic effectiveness of recovery and chemical processing of highly concentrated gases is also high. The use of sulfur dioxide, which is the greatest polluter of the atmosphere, ensures obtaining of up to 20 percent of sulfuric acid being produced in the country. In this case its production cost is 1.5-2 fold lower than of that which is obtained from iron pyrites and natural sulfur at chemical industry plants. Our country purchases a considerable quantity of elementary sulfur abroad for the production of sulfuric acid. Meanwhile, there is a possibility of obtaining up to 1 million t of this most valuable product just from the exhaust gases of Eastern Kazakhstan enterprises.

Thus, drawing waste into production for the second time is actually determined by the interests of protecting the environment from pollution as well as by purely economic considerations. The necessity of developing a waste-free, a so-called "clean" technology is obvious, and certain experience of introducing waste-free technologies has been accumulated in our country. The use of recirculating water supply, which sharply reduces waste discharge, including treated water, into stream watercourses, can serve as an example.

However, practical realization of the set task faces many difficulties. The complexity in solving these problems consists of the existence of a certain discrepancy between existing indicators in appraising the efficiency of enterprises and the criterion of efficiency within the framework of the entire society. From the positions of economic interests of an enterprise the additional expenditures, which are essentially caused by the necessity of protecting the environment, appear as unproductive and lead to lowering of efficiency indicators of a given production. This happens because the existing planning practice does not sufficiently take into account the ecological aspects of anthropogenic activity, when the relative expenditure of natural resources as well as the effect of technology on the environment are not taken into consideration during calculations of profitability of production. Meanwhile, the national economic approach to the problem demands refusal to recognize production as efficient when it inefficiently expends natural resources and pollutes the environment.

Ecologization of production contemplates corresponding reorganization of the entire system of planning and cost accounting relations and improvement of the economic mechanism as a whole. The necessity of a new approach to solving socio-economic problems of society, which takes the condition of the environment into consideration, is becoming increasingly more urgent.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

REPORT ON UNION REPUBLIC DEVELOPMENT IN NEW 5-YEAR PLAN

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by V. Buldashov, IZVESTIYA special correspondent: "The First Year of the Five-Year Plan: The Deputies Have Examined the Prospects for the Development of the Union Republics"]

[Text] How is the rational combination of economic and social development in each of our republics and in each economic rayon insured during the first year of the new five-year plan? What is planned to improve their interaction in the country's unified national economic complex? How are national and other distinctive features taken into consideration during this? Here, very likely, are the main criteria according to which the deputies' Preparatory Commission for the Plans and Budgets of the Union Republics examined the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR during 1986, the progress in fulfilling the plan in 1985, the State Budget of the USSR for 1986, and the report on the fulfillment of the budget during 1984 during the commission's meetings. Deputy V. Marisov, first secretary of the CPSU Udmurt Obkom, conducted the meeting.

The deputies discussed the tasks and needs of such a gigantic construction project as the Western Siberian Territorial Production Complex and questions, which seemingly had "local significance" -- the construction of a House of Culture in the Belorussian city of Lida and a sewing shop in the Tajik settlement of Shakhristan-- with the same attention and interest.

The base of society's life is economics. That is why the deputies primarily addressed it, singling out the key link -- accelerating scientific and technical progress in every way possible. It was pointed out that high tempos for the technical re-equipping and reconstruction of existing enterprises have been provided for in the plan's draft. Machine building and the other branches, which have come to be called the catalysts of scientific and technical progress, will receive accelerated development. The production of the latest generations of machinery and equipment and the use of advanced materials and technologies are being expanded.

The large-scale measures, which it is intended to conduct in the agro-industrial complex, will permit the providing of food products to the Soviet people to be

improved. A further growth in the production of consumer goods and the expansion of the service area are being planned in all of the republics. An increase in public consumption funds and high rates in the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, kindergartens, and nurseries are typical of the plan's social section.

When analyzing the plan's indicators for the initial year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, the deputies especially emphasized the enormous importance of the work to fulfill the targets and socialist obligations of the current year. This is also important for establishing a stockpile of semifinished products for the future -- for the five-year plan which we want to make a turning-point for attaching great dynamism to the economy and to the development of our society.

All of the union republics have successfully managed the quotas of the first nine months for the sale of industrial products.

However, it is impossible to leave in the shadow of the general favorable figures the fact that the number of collectives, which are in debt to the consumers with respect to the delivery of their products, is still great. The deputies mentioned with concern that, for example, 40 percent of the enterprises in the Russian Federation are among the debtors, 31.5 -- in the Ukraine, 34.3 percent -- in Uzbekistan, and almost half -- in Tajikistan. Design capacities are being slowly mastered in the Kazak SSR and the Uzbek SSR and they are lagging behind planned quotas for the production of many types of agricultural products here. Although personnel turbulence and inter-shift idle time have been somewhat decreased in Armenia, they are still high nevertheless. Losses in work time during the first half of the year were the equivalent to the absence every day of 5,700 people from work in the republic.

The commission members pointed out that these and other shortcomings cannot be taken into the new five-year plan. They discussed the present in a business-like and highly principled manner and talked over the plans for the coming year for each union republic with eagerness, interest and a desire to discover reserves and to put them into operation.

Here are a few lines from the plan of one of them -- the Belorussian SSR. The republic's Intensification Program has been developed here. In accordance with it, it is planned to carry out approximately 40,000 measures to improve the technical level of production and to incorporate the scientific organization for labor in associations, enterprises and organizations. As a result of this, 39,800 people will be freed from manual labor during 1986 and a savings of more than 230 million rubles will be received from lowering product costs. All of the associations and enterprises in a number of the republic's ministries and departments will be shifted to the new management conditions. The output of agricultural products will grow. The foundation for this has been laid. Ninety percent of the winter grain has been sown using intensive technologies. More fodder than last year has been prepared. The construction of housing and social, cultural and personal services projects will take place on broad scales.

The request, which was expressed by A. Reut, chairman of the republic's Gosplan, was permeated with a concern for accelerating development. When completing his report, he said:

"For the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, a 1.8 percent rate of growth in the overall amount of production is being provided for in the draft of the 1986 plan by the union ministry. This indicator in the 12th Five-Year Plan is defined in the amount of 17.6 percent or 3.5 percent on the average each year. A similar situation is also taking shape for the associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Tractor and Agriculture Machine Building, which are located in the republic. We would ask that these ministries be charged with once again examining the capabilities for increasing the growth rates in production volume during 1986 so as to bring them as closely as possible to the average annual levels of the five-year plan."

This was not the only request addressed to the deputies. They did not hasten to reply to any of them with a categorical "yes" or "no". It was necessary to take into account the whole complex of objective factors that influence -- differently -- rates, proportions and the effectiveness of the national economy.

For example, they rejected the request to provide additional allocations in the budget for covering planning losses on the sovkhoses in the Kazak SSR, which was heard in the report of A. Batsuly, the republic's minister of finance. The explanation was completely convincing. In accordance with the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the republic is annually allotted significant assets to pay for increases in the purchase prices of the agricultural products that are sold to the state by low profit and unprofitable farms. With the correct establishment of increases to purchase prices by product type and by farm, it is possible to insure the loss-free activity of these farms.

And so it was for each of the 15 union republics -- a competent, exacting and kindly attitude, a thorough analysis and intense attention toward questions which primarily touch upon the interests of the population.

A question by S. Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers:

"The entire country has become accustomed to thinking of the Ukraine as a bread basket. The republic is now in debt to the state with respect to the sale of grain. Why?

"It would be incorrect to explain this only by the difficult weather conditions. Our harvest of hardy and valuable types of wheat have decreased during recent years. We primarily see the way to obtaining large harvests in the widespread application of intensive technologies and the fuller use of the capabilities of scientifically sound agricultural systems. A great deal in this direction is already being done."

A question by Z. Chkheidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan:

"'Stocks' -- if they can be called that -- of unmarketable and stale goods are growing very rapidly in the republic. A considerable amount of them has been produced in local enterprises. What steps are being taken?"

"Basically, the stocks of woolen cloth and items made from it as well as of silk with synthetics are above normal. The demand for them has fallen sharply. The silk association will be reconstructed next year. In the Tbilissi Fine Cloth Factory, it has already been finished and the product list has been updated."

A question by A. Mutalibovu, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan:

"What caused the fact that eight schools had not been commissioned by the beginning of the school year?"

"We have studied the reasons. The main ones are the poor construction starts for the schools and, frankly, the unsatisfactory work of the republic's two main contracting organizations -- the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction. The matter was discussed in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Buro. Steps have been taken. All of the schools were commissioned on 1 October."

Along with the plans for the development of the union republics, the preparatory commission has examined the plans for Moscow and Leningrad -- the largest industrial and cultural centers in the country -- during the last two years.

The deputies pointed out the successes that the people of Moscow and Leningrad have achieved in fulfilling the tasks of the five-year plan. The collectives of a majority of Moscow's enterprises have already worked one day using saved raw materials, materials, fuel, and energy. A single city-wide system for controlling quality and rayon systems are operating in the capital. Similar work is also being performed in the city on the Neva. Nevertheless, the deputies expressed concern that reserves and capabilities are far from being fully used and insufficient products are being produced with a high quality in these cities.

... The deputies' preparatory commission has completed its work. It adopted the necessary recommendations addressed to the ministries, departments, and councils of ministers of the union republics. They were included in the resolutions of the permanent commissions, which were submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The conclusion of the subcommittee was as follows: The indicators which are provided for in the plan and budget for next year, satisfy -- based on their highly principled direction -- the strategic policy of the party to accelerate the country's social and economic development and the requirements of the drafts of the new wording of the CPSU Program and the Main Directions for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR during 1986-1990 and out to the Year 2000. The task of organizing accurate and purposeful work to implement everything, which has been planned, has now moved to the forefront.

REGIONAL ISSUES

TuSSR: HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY VIA S&T PROGRESS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Paths toward Efficiency"]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is moving towards its next congress, the 27th, with a detailed idea of accelerating social and economic development in the Land of the Soviets. Acceleration is the pivot point of all the pre-congress documents now being widely discussed in the party, workers' collectives and broad sections of the country's population. In these documents are reflected the clear-cut line of the party, directed toward further raising the material and cultural level of the people's life and increasing the economic strength of our socialist state.

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party are successfully resolving a task of historical significance: to unite organically the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system. In the draft of the new revision of the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union it says: "Based on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, fundamental reforms in technology and manufacturing methods, and the mobilization of all technical, organizational, economic and social factors, a considerable INCREASE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY lies ahead, without which, as V.I. Lenin taught, 'a definitive transition to communism is impossible.'" In the forthcoming 15-year period, labor productivity is slated to increase by a factor of 2.4 - 2.5.

During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the technical re-equipping of production was accelerated in all sectors of our republic's economy. Following the 26th Party Congress, more than 560 mechanized and automatic production lines were put in commission, and more than 42,000 inventions and innovative suggestions, directed toward labor-productivity growth and decreasing labor and material expenditures, were introduced. This has had a positive effect on the economy: production output and labor productivity have grown.

In striving for high quality indicators in the economy, the Turkmenkabel plant collective, which is participating in a large-scale economic experiment, is counting basically on a technical re-equipping of production. In a comparably short time, 20 units of the latest equipment have been installed here and three new types of products have been assimilated. A progressive and resource-saving

technology has been introduced. One new method of applying cable insulation, now in practice, by itself has helped the collective save 70 tons of plastic and has meant a savings of tens of thousands of rubles. A great deal has been done on technically re-equipping enterprises of light industry and the cotton clothing industry, and of procurement ministries.

But what has been achieved has to be viewed only as a good beginning. The draft of the Basic Directions, in which are incorporated the key principles of the new revision draft of the CPSU Program, the decisions of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Party Central Committee's June conference on problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, all focus on increasing production efficiency and product quality for every work place and on the scale of the sector a whole.

However certain important tasks, upon which depend the subsequent growth of production efficiency, are still being resolved slowly. First of all, not all collectives have the concentration of strength and means for the decisive trends of technical progress and not everywhere are the new technology and methods being used capably. It is not rare that enterprises which have received new technology take years to install it.

Some economic leaders' lack of action in technical policy is one of the reasons that the level of average annual labor productivity growth in the republic can not be called sufficient; nor does the quality of all products meet the requirements of the times. These reproaches are directed mainly toward a number of enterprises of the ministries of light, local, and meat and dairy industries, and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. In many of the subdivisions of Glavkarakumstroy and the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance, conditions have not been developed for high labor productivity. And what is being done here to introduce new technology and methods does not meet contemporary demands.

As is generally known, starting next year all enterprises of the machine-building, light and food, meat and dairy industries, and domestic services for the population will transfer to new methods of economic operations, whose efficiency has been shown in a large-scale experiment. In keeping with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers ("Concerning the Wide Dissemination of New Methods of Economic Operations and Strengthening their Effect on the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress"), the evaluation of collectives' management activities is directly linked with the results of mastering new technology. Demands are becoming more rigorous in the area of product certification, and incentives and responsibility for product quality are being increased. Sector staffs, party organizations and economic managers must develop careful and comprehensive training programs for work under the new conditions.

With a good understanding of this, the republic's leading collectives, on the initiative of the AvtoVAZ Association, have projected concrete limits for increasing production efficiency and product quality which considerably surpass the past figures of the 12th Five-Year Plan. The collective of the Ashkhabad Vagon Combine named P. I. Dzerzhinskiy, for example, has decided to increase

production output by 2 million rubles and increase labor productivity by 10 percent through modernization and constant technical re-equipping of the enterprise. And the Maryyskiy Machine-Building Plant has decided to raise labor productivity by 25 percent through mastering new technology and progressive methods.

While outlining concrete measure for accelerating scientific and technical progress, many work collectives are focussing on introducing cost accounting and multi-skill brigade contracting, which will make it possible not only to raise labor productivity but to save resources. Duties that have been developed and accepted are included in the state's 12th Five-Year Plan and thus are considered law.

Technical and economic education for personnel is important in implementing what has been projected. We must inculcate in people the ability to analyze economic and financial activity deeply, to perfect planning, and to introduce and strengthen cost accounting. A good example of this is shown by the collective of the Ashkhabad Sewing Factory imeni 60-letiya SSSR. Here all managers, engineering and technical personnel and skilled workers are learning the problems of concrete economy. The communists' painstaking training and organizational activities make it possible for the factory's collective to take a vanguard position in the competition among the republic's light-industry enterprises.

It is the duty of party committees, primary party organizations, and all communists occupied in industry, construction and transportation to investigate more deeply and purposefully questions connected with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in every collective, in every section and work place. This is the token of tomorrow's successes.

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5 March 1986

REGIONAL ISSUES

TuSSR: PRESS RAPS MINISTRIES FOR UNRESPONSIVENESS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 2

[Article: "Following the Tracks of Formal Replies"]

[Excerpts] The contracting organizations of the Turkmen SSR cannot complain about not receiving enough attention from the press. For example, TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA just in the past year and a half has published about 100 articles, inspection reports and economic surveys regarding the fundamental tasks of capital construction, not including information briefs, sketches and notes.

You will agree that this is quite a bit. And initially the editorial staff was glad that responses were coming in regularly from the Ministry of Construction. It sometimes happened that the print was barely dry before the mail would include a letter: "The article was discussed in the collective. Measures have been taken." But sometime later we began to beware of such quick responses. Were the comrade managers not simply sending us formal replies--this doubt crept into our mind. And, as it turned out, it was quite justified.

On 29 June of last year, for example, we published notes from the construction of the Larba station, which is on the BAM line, under the title "High Patriotic Duty." Let us say directly that the collective of TurkmenBAMstroy did not do its duty very well: it failed to meet the plans and worked by the "long-term construction" method.

Literally within a month the TuSSR minister of construction, N. V. Sheremet'ev sent a letter: "Measures have been taken, and people, technical equipment, other equipment, materials and instruments have been sent to the Larba station." It was implied that everything was now in order at the construction site. The response was published on 2 August. But within a couple of months the editorial staff, interested in the results of the "measures that have been taken," found out that the collective was failing to carry out assignments just the same as before. All this was brought about not only by the difficult climatic conditions, but also by the unsatisfactory management of this remote construction project. This must be discussed again.

This, unfortunately, is the way it happens: the newspaper publicizes the same problems over and over again, but there is almost no improvement. Specialists with facts and figures in their hands have repeatedly proved: the effectiveness of capital work in the republic is low.

Various articles have given the causes for violations of the normative time periods for the startup of enterprises, cost overruns, and the fact that wages are increasing more rapidly than labor productivity. Not only in the Ministry of Construction, but also in the subdivisions of the ministries of rural construction, land reclamation and water management, and power and electrification as well as Glavkarakumstroy technical equipment, human resources and material are being utilized poorly, and there are serious errors in the organization of labor and socialist competition.

The newspaper has done more than just criticize. In the articles it has earmarked ways of increasing economic indicators in capital works and suggested disseminating advanced experience, increasing the balance of the plans with the capabilities of the collective, strengthening the production base for the trust, and improving interactions with associates, and simply introducing order in some places.

As distinct from the stubborn "silence from the ministries of land reclamation and water management, agriculture, Glavturkmenneftegazstroy and Glavkarakumstroy, who did not even notice the articles in the newspaper, workers of the Ministry of Construction responded to all of the aforementioned publications. "Measures have been taken," the TuSSR minister of construction or his deputies assured us, and the situation has improved.

But, judging from the results of 1984, the situation apparently has not improved. According to data the Central Statistical Administration, as usual, there are great losses and overexpenditures of wage funds, and labor productivity is low. And again the editorial staff is returning to questions of improving the style and methods of management of capital construction and demanding that attention be paid to economy and to the decrees of the party and government concerning improvement of the economic mechanism.

In January of this year we published an article which gave an evaluation to emergency jobs and rush work, the dividing up of the trusts, and libertarianism in the management of construction. Minister N. B. Sheremetyev gave instructions to have an answer prepared by one of the...authors of the article, a ministry worker. The author, naturally, refused. The response was not sent.

At the beginning of March some correspondence was printed under the title of "strip farming," which analyzed the methods of introducing the progressive experience of the Orel workers in continuous 2-year planning and flowline construction of housing and facilities for sociocultural purposes. In the Chardzhou party obkom they approved the idea of creating in the oblast center a unified general contracting office for housing. And it was suggested to the Ministry of Construction that they improve the structure of civil construction in the city, transferring to the local large panel housing construction trust the Monolitstroy section.

How did the staff of the branch react to this? Deputy Minister N. V. Shatokhin categorically rejected the suggestion of the obkom on the basis that such a measure would disturb the well-being of the leading trust. The reorganization did not take place. And soon the collective actually failed to carry out the quarterly plan for its own forces, and according to the results of 5 months it was lagging behind the other enterprises. Why? An article in "Strip Farming" expressed concern regarding the extreme deterioration of the trust's fixed capital. But the ministry, instead of sending real assistance to the subdivision for repair and reconstruction of the plant, sent a formal reply to the editorial staff.

The newspaper discussed positive experience and criticized formalism. To the credit of the Ministry of Construction changes for the better in this matter can be seen. In an article entitled "Around the Contract" the chief of the division for labor and wages of the TuSSR Ministry of Construction, Z. Matsuyeva, announced that the ministry fulfilled the assignment for 1984 for including brigades in cost accounting [khozaschet]. But they have not extended the all-encompassing flowline contract, and they are slow at creating consolidates brigades. As a result of blunders in the organization of production the final goals of lower-level cost accounting are not being achieved everywhere. An article entitled "The Effect of the Collective Contract" regarding these issues was published on 30 July of this year.

TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA has had to report several times on the unsatisfactory course of construction of the Bezmin Rug Combine, the Chardzhou Chemical Plant, the installations for roasting coke at the Krasnovodsk Petroleum Processing Plant and so forth--simply because reports from the Ministry of Construction like "reserves have been mobilized" and "the implementation of measures has been taken under control" are extremely unreliable.

For example, the newspaper has written three times about the construction of the Ashkhabad Mixed Feed Plant. There are not enough people at the construction site and the quality of the labor is poor. On 2 February of this year we published a response to the article entitled "A Lull." The chief of the general contracting administration of Turkmentsentrostroy, B. P. Florinskiy assured us that the "builders are doing everything possible to eliminate the arrears at the project." But then the plan for the half year was fulfilled by 40 percent and the defective work had not been eliminated.

In spite of the newspaper's constant work for improving the quality of capital construction, up to this day the level of construction of residential buildings, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and industrial and agricultural enterprises leaves something to be desired, and cases of writeups and the startup of uncompleted facilities have not been eliminated. Technical progress is developing poorly.

Special emphasis should be placed on this subject. For many five-year plans TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA has been publishing material on problems of introducing into production progressive technology, effective construction materials and elements, and so forth. The authors of articles have revealed the difficult destiny of various innovations.



After these publications the editorial staff has received letters from ministries of construction and industrial construction materials whose content, like the stubborn silence of the TuSSR Gosstroy, could not satisfy the editorial staff. Under the rubric "Returning to What Has Already Been Printed," the newspaper is again coming out to defend the development of technical progress in capital construction.

This is why, it seems, the time has come to hold strictly responsible those people who write formal replies, who remain silent or who deny the issues. The situation suffers because of this.

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